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TODAY IN
arab news

Jeddah chamber program
The Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry has planned to organize 14 training programs in the current year as part of its campaign to increase efficiency and introduce the latest management systems in the fast growing trade and industrial activity in the Kingdom. — Page 2

Gas weapons opposed
Opponents in Congress are mobilizing to fight the Reagan administration's renewed push for a program to build a new generation of nerve gas weapons. — Page 5

Mideast's iron horses
Continuing our series on the Arab panoply, Peter Boxhall traces the history of railway development in the Middle East. — Page 9

Spurs surprised
Tottenham Hotspur's bid to retain the English F.A. Cup for the third year in a row was upset by a gritty Everton, who sunk their aspirations with two second-half goals. — Page 12

Global oil prices
World crude oil prices looked set on a downward trend prompted by Britain's proposal to cut its North Sea price and a reported Nigerian decision to match the production. — Page 15

Angola-S.A. talks
Angola has agreed to meet face-to-face for a second time with South Africa to negotiate an independence settlement for Namibia. — Page 20

PNC set to give Arafat a free hand

ALGIERS, Feb. 19 (AP) — Despite resistance from a hard-line minority, Yasser Arafat remains certain to win the Palestinian endorsement he needs to pursue his quest for a Middle East peace settlement, associates of the commando leader said.

Essam Sartawi, whom Arafat assigned to make contact with "progressive" Israelis, told reporters the hard-liners face "certain and overwhelming defeat."

The Palestine National Council, the PLO's exile parliament, is expected to end its 16th session next week with the adoption of a political program envisaging a possible peace settlement with Israel for the first time but insisting on a fully independent Palestinian state "with Arab Jerusalem as its capital," council members said.

Such a state, the sources said, could join in a confederation with Jordan once its sovereignty is internationally recognized.

Arafat displayed his charismatic domination of the council in Friday's plenary session when he almost effortlessly swept aside hard-line objections to a 12-percent enlargement of the council.

The council ratified by a show of hands the Arafat-inspired nomination of 40 new council members, bringing the total from 360 to 400. All but a handful of the nominees were Arafat supporters, thus substantially strengthening his moderate majority.

Arafat's leading opponent, Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Libyan-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), tried to organize opposition to the appointments.

Jibril, who had asked to speak after the vote, failed to take the floor. Speeches by Jibril and other hard-liners, including George Habash and Nayef Hawatmeh, have drawn vigorous applause but little active support from the council session thus far.

Sartawi said the hard-liners hope to impose an outright rejection of President Reagan's peace initiative, which Arafat said contains some "positive points."

Reagan proposed Palestinian "self-government" in association with Jordan, but ignored the PLO and its demand for total independence. Some moderates believed the Fez plan might be reconciled with certain parts of the Reagan plan, particularly with regard to future Palestinian links with Jordan.

Council Chairman Khaled Al Fahoum, himself regarded as a hard-liner, described the Reagan plan as unacceptable but told reporters "the Fez plan is as good as endorsed."

GCC aides debate oil crisis, M.E.

Maher Abbas
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Feb. 19 — The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council met here Saturday to discuss topics ranging from the Middle East situation to the present oil price crisis with its expected repercussions on their economies.

The GCC comprises the Kingdom, Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. Bahrain's Foreign Minister Sheikh Mubammad ibn Mubarak said the discussions would cover the latest Gulf and Arab developments and the outcome of contacts made toward a peaceful settlement in the region based on the Arab peace plan which was arrived at by the Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco, last year.

Another topic, he said, would be the ways and means of preserving the unity of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries-OPEC, in view of the failure of the last meeting in Vienna to come up with a uniform policy governing prices and production quotas.

Sheikh Mubarak said the conference would also discuss the Iraqi-Iranian war. "We earnestly seek an end to this conflict," he said, "since its continuation is destructive both to our brethren in Iraq

(Continued on back page)

U.N. reports 'terror drive' in Lebanon

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (AP) — The head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency is to discuss security issues at U.N. headquarters next week following an "increase in the campaign of terror against Palestinian refugees" in southern Lebanon, a U.N. official said Saturday.

Spokesman Terry Davidson said UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck would be flying from headquarters here to New York next Wednesday to discuss "the security situation in Lebanon and other matters" with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. UNRWA runs schools, health centers and relief services for Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.

The report said leaflets found last week in Adloun, Sarfand and other villages in the Zahran district south of Sidon called on Palestinians to "go to the camps, and whoever does not do so within 24 hours will bear full responsibility for his actions."

The leaflets, put in plastic bags and weighted with stones, were hung on the frontdoors of Palestinians. They were signed by a group calling itself "Lebanese Unity" and ended with the Arabic proverb: "He who forewarns is exonerated."

While the announcement did not say so, U.N. sources here said that local people attributed the "terror" to Pbalangist militiamen.

In one incident, the UNRWA report said, armed men entered Ein El Hilweh camp at midday Thursday and took a refugee shopkeeper away for questioning. He was returned the same night.

Cheysson breaks thaw in Soviet ties

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's official visit to Moscow, while unlikely to lead to a normalization of Franco-Soviet relations, has improved the previously chilly climate evident since the French Socialists' victory of May 1981, observers here said.

Cheysson was visiting on Saturday the town of Zagorsk before going on to Leningrad. He returns to Moscow Sunday for a meeting Monday with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to whom he will deliver a message from President Francois Mitterrand.

Although the two countries remain diametrically opposed on the burning issues of Afghanistan, Poland and European security, Cheysson remarked after eight hours of discussions with his Soviet counterpart Andrei

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AFP) — Libya reported an air incident with U.S. fighters Wednesday as it came under fire for allegedly planning to attack its pro-Western neighbor, Sudan.

The Libyan news agency Jana announced here, quoting a Libyan armed forces communiqué, said Saturday that Libyan fighters on Feb. 16 interrupted an "aerial target" and "forced it to flee" after it had "violated Libyan airspace" and moved to 80 kilometers from Benghazi.

Jana added that the U.S. aircraft carrier *Nimitz* had been anchored at the edge of Libyan territorial waters near the Gulf of Sirta, off Benghazi, since Feb. 13.

The communiqué charged that ships of the Sixth American Fleet on Thursday had approached Libyan territorial waters and had

been under very close surveillance by Libyan naval forces since then.

The communiqué said the Libyan armed forces would "confront any aggression" and threatened to "put fire and blood" in the Gulf of Sirta.

The American broadcasting network NBC reported Friday that Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri recently foiled a Libyan-inspired attempt to overthrow his 14-year-old regime, which was confirmed by the official Sudanese news agency SUNA quoting an authoritative source in Khartoum.

NBC said the recent U.S. naval and air maneuvers in the Gulf of Sirta had forced Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi to withdraw his backing for the conspirators.

In Khartoum, official sources said the authorities had arrested about 20 Sudanese for anti-government activities in the past three months.

The detainees reportedly confessed to having been indoctrinated by Col. Qaddafi's *Green Book* and received training in "subversive techniques" in camps organized by Libya and an unidentified neighboring country.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan told a press conference Wednesday that the United States was "well aware of Libyan attempts to destabilize its neighbors."

The reinforcement of U.S. military presence involved the *Nimitz*, four Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes were sent to Egypt — and which, according to Tripoli, jammed Libyan civil telecommunications Friday — and the presence of high-ranking U.S. officials in Sudan and Egypt.

Since Thursday, special U.S. envoy Gen. Vernon Walters has been in Khartoum, where he gave President Numeiri a message from President Reagan. Assistant Defense Secretary for International Security Affairs Francis West was expected in Cairo Saturday.

Washington confirmed that U.S. naval vessels were deployed off Libya and that U.S. surveillance planes were sent to Egypt, but refused to say if the moves aimed to warn

Oust Saddam' demand dropped

ALGIERS, Feb. 19 (R) — Algeria, which has tried to mediate in the Gulf war, said Saturday that Iran's demand for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to step down was no longer a condition for peace negotiations with the Baghdad government.

These moves included the dispatching to Egypt of four U.S. AWACS surveillance planes and the shifting of the aircraft carrier *Nimitz* nearer the Libyan coast, Pentagon officials said.

Cairo trial judge threatens to quit

CARDO, Feb. 19 (AP) — The prosecution in the trial of 300 Islamic activists accused of plotting insurrection called its first witness Saturday after the presiding judge threatened to quit in the case in disgust.

Saber Hassan, a taxi driver, testified he had provided automatic rifles to two of the defendants in September 1981 at their request.

Hassan said one of the defendants, Nabil El-Maghrabi, told him the first bullet would be aimed "at the chest of (president) Anwar Sadat."

As the first of an expected 45 prosecution witnesses was called to the stand, the defendants, began shouting from their bare cages: "False testimony" and "God curse the unjust."

One of the defendants then yelled at Chief

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Libya against attacking Sudan.

Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for African affairs Chester Crocker told the *Wall Street Journal* that "more than half the countries in sub-Saharan Africa and some of the island states" were the targets of subversive Libyan activities.

Col. Qaddafi denied in an interview Friday with the U.S. CBS Television that Libya planned to attack Sudan or any other neighboring country.

But he accused the United States of "international terrorism" and said it had "no right to interfere with Arab affairs."

At the United Nations, Libyan Ambassador Ali Treki said Libya would "fight" if U.S. naval vessels deployed off Libya entered its territorial waters.

U.S. to boost RDF in M.E.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (R) — The Pentagon has asked Congress for \$229 million to build Rapid Deployment Force facilities and other installations in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, according to documents released.

It also asked Friday for \$148 million to build sites for Cruise missiles to be deployed in five West European countries starting in December.

A total of \$96.4 million was requested for army and air force facilities at the Egyptian military base at Ras Banas, near Cairo, and \$39.6 million for facilities at several locations in Oman.

The Rapid Deployment Force, formed after the Afghan and Iranian crises to protect Western oil interest in South-West Asia, frequently holds training exercises in Egypt and Oman. A total of \$92.7 million was requested to improve U.S. facilities, including the port, at the British-owned Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Judge Abdul-Ghaffar Muhammad Ahmad: "Why are you in a hurry? You are putting on an act." After failing to determine who had made the insult, the judge recessed the proceedings in disgust and left for his chambers.

A group of defense lawyers conferred with him privately, and one of them, Ragai Attia, told reporters the judge had decided to quit the case and ask the state to appoint another tribunal. He apparently changed his mind at the urging of the defense lawyers and resumed the bearing a few minutes later.

During his testimony, Hassan said El-Maghrabi and another defendant had approached him at a mosque near Cairo in September 1981 and asked if he could provide them with submachine guns and automatic

(Continued on back page)

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Details soon...

To boost efficiency**Jeddah Chamber begins trade training program**By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Feb. 19 — The Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) has embarked on a very ambitious training program this year with the aim of increasing efficiency and introducing scientific management into the fast growing economic activity in the Kingdom, according to the JCCI deputy secretary-general and manager of the training and research center, Hassan Ali Nassier.

Nassier told *Arab News*, the chamber, in cooperation with the Riyadh Chamber of Commerce and Saudi Chamber of Commerce, has planned 14 training programs for the current year covering various departments connected with trade and industry. These include finance, administration, computer, warehousing, purchases, imports, marketing and personnel.



Hassan Ali Nassier

Meridien launches Red Sea fish weekBy K.S. Ramkumar
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Feb. 19 — The Hotel Alsalam Meridien began the day with a "Red Sea fish week" in its Le Vendome Restaurant, according to Garrett Stack, hotel assistant sales manager.

Somali minister arrives here Tuesday for talks

JEDDAH, Feb. 19 (SPA) — Somali Minister of Labor Muhammad Burial Ismail arrives in Jeddah Tuesday on an official visit to the Kingdom.

The Somali minister will hold talks with his Saudi Arabian counterpart Ibrahim Al Ankari on cooperation between Somalia and the Kingdom in the labor field.

The chamber has already completed seven of its training programs for the current year. The eighth program on warehousing management and administration started Saturday and will continue through Feb. 24.

Nassier said the warehousing program, which commenced Saturday covers subjects such as important functions of warehousing, modern methods in warehouse management, its definition, the methods of applying modern administration techniques, advantages of storehouses, importance of supervision and the difference between old and new management systems.

A discussion will also take place on the methods of building warehouses, their usefulness to commerce and industry, internal management, the ways of improving quality of warehouse management, the relationship between the administration of warehouse and other departments.

All these issues will be discussed on a scientific basis considering the needs and conditions prevailing in the Kingdom in particular and in Arab countries in general," Nassier said.

The program was held in Abha on Feb. 12-17 and will be organized in Riyadh from Feb. 26 to March 3 for the benefit of managers and decision-makers in those areas, he added.

The forthcoming programs include the use of computers in administration on March 5-9; modern scientific methods on March 19-24; industrial administration on March 28-April 5; safety in commerce and industrial designing on April 2-6; import procedures and rules on April 16-20 and project designing in administration on May 8-18, Nassier said.



SEMINAR: A six-day seminar on "Warehousing management and administration" organized by the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry commenced in the city Saturday as part of its ambitious training program for the current year. Picture shows participants listening to one of the lecturers on the opening day.

Saudi Fisheries makes 33% profits

JEDDAH, Feb. 19 — The Dammam-based Saudi Arabian Fisheries Company has registered a 33 percent profit for the fiscal year ending Oct. 17, 1982, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water.

The total sales and exports of fish and shrimps amounted to SR60 million, and shareholders are expected to receive profits of 15 percent of their invested shares, *Saudi Business* reported.

The company, which operates in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, is planning to open two more retail stores soon, one in Riyadh and the other in Jeddah. With these, it will have a total of ten retail stores in the Kingdom, the others being in Dammam

BRIEFS

Fahd receives reply

RIYADH (SPA) — King Fahd Saturday received a reply cable from the Governor General of New Zealand, Sir David Beattie thanking the King for his greetings on New Zealand's National Day. He also expressed his best wishes and appreciation to King Fahd.

Baha-Tihama highway

BAHA (SPA) — A 47-km long mountain highway linking Baha in the Western Province with Tihama in the southern region is currently under construction. The highway, expected to cost over SR506 million (nearly \$145 million) will have 64 bridges and 34 tunnels. It will help in shortening the distance between Baha and the Southern region and reducing traffic pressure on the Taif-South Road.

Lecture on U.S. policy

DHAHRAN (SPA) — James Abowrzk, a former U.S. senator and chairman of the Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee will deliver a lecture on "American Policy in the Middle East" at the University of Petroleum and Minerals here Sunday. The lecture is part of the university's public lectures for the current cultural season.

SR28m dam contract signed

RIYADH, Feb. 19 (SPA) — A SR28.9 million contract was signed here Saturday by Dr. Abdul Rahman Abdul Aziz Al-Sheikh, the minister of agriculture and water, for the construction of Al-Madda Dam in Asir. A national company will carry out the project within 12 months.

The project calls for the construction of a main dam and a support dam, both of an

11-meter height. The main one will have a length of 1,050 meters, while the smaller dam will be 280 meters long.

The contract also provides for the building of housing units for the guards, rooms for the power generators and a meteorological station. The two dams will store 4,257,000 cubic meters of water. There are 44 dams now built or under construction in Asir.

Research center preparing six studies on education

RIYADH, Feb. 19 (SPA) — The Educational Research Center is preparing six studies dealing with contemporary educational issues and tendencies, the center's director, Dr. Ahmad al-Agrousi said.

The studies deal with spelling mistakes at primary schools, learning history at secondary schools and studying fine arts, Saudi Arabian heritage and other subjects, Agrousi added. The studies also concentrate on determining the relationship between the standard of teaching among education college graduates and their grades, he said.

He said that since its establishment in 1976, the center had supervised 25 studies in different educational branches. Reluctance

on taking teaching as a profession, priorities in making educational research in the Kingdom, field education, analytical evaluation of different skills and common mistakes in English language among secondary school students were among studies successfully undertaken by the center, Agrousi added.

The center had also worked out eight analytical research papers on first term results of King Saad students for the academic year 77/78 covering the colleges of arts, education, agriculture, engineering and medicine, he said.

The center undertakes contacts with educational departments to exchange viewpoints on solving educational problems.

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Despite rift over enclaves

Moroccan-Spanish ties stay cordial

RABAT, Feb. 19 (R) — Spanish and Moroccan officials said relations between their two countries remained cordial, despite tension over two disputed Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

Spanish Transport and Communications Minister Enrique Barón, who arrived in Rabat at the head of a government economic mission, told reporters he was sure two days of talks would be friendly and would produce positive results.

Moroccan officials said the visit indicated relations remained cordial. The dispute over the Ceuta and Melilla enclaves flared last week when an Arab conference here called on Madrid to begin negotiating the return of the territories to Morocco.

The Spanish press reacted angrily to the demand, saying it was part of a campaign by

Morocco to press its claim in the style of a 1975 "green march" by thousands of unarmed Moroccans which forced Madrid to give up the Spanish Sahara.

The official Moroccan position on the enclaves, in Spanish hands for five centuries, is that Morocco has never abandoned them; claims to them and still considers them integral parts of its territory.

Barón, accompanied by Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Carlos Romero, said he

would deliver a message to King Hassan from the Spanish Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzales, who will visit Morocco next month according to local press reports here.

In Madrid, informed sources said King Hassan would be told that Gonzales felt any pressure over the enclaves would compromise cooperation between their countries.

Smuggling arms to Libya

Ex-CIA agent jailed for 17 years

HOUSTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — A judge sentenced former American intelligence agent Edwin Wilson to 17 years in prison Friday for smuggling plastic explosives to Libya, but denied prosecutors' request to declare him a "dangerous, special offender" that could have meant an additional eight years.

Wilson has already been sentenced to 15

Politicians wary of Ershad's offer

DHAKA, Feb. 19 (Agencies) — Political leaders in Bangladesh reacted warily to Lt. Gen. Hussein Muhammad Ershad's proposed dialogue with them on the country's future after this week's student violence.

A spokesman for a group of left-wing parties said the military ruler should first create the right atmosphere by releasing all politicians and students detained during two days of violence.

Troops were still patrolling the streets of the capital, where bunkers were erected in what observers saw as a bid to prevent a further outbreak of student violence on Feb. 21, the anniversary of "Martyrs Day."

Ershad reiterated his pledge to return power to the elected representatives of the people and appealed to the nation, particularly political parties, to rise above factionalism and extend all-out cooperation in the government and its program, and also to participate in a national dialogue to revive healthy politics in Bangladesh.

Meanwhile, Ershad and visiting Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa Saturday met for an hour of discussions that focused on next month's nonaligned New Delhi summit and on the Afghan and Cambodian issues, a spokesman said.

The spokesman did not mention whether or not the two sides had agreed on a common stand on Afghanistan and Cambodia at the nonaligned summit.

years for smuggling weapons and was indicted this week on charges of trying to hire a hit man to kill prosecutors and witnesses.

U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling told prosecutors at the outset of the hearing that he was not inclined to grant the special designation.

The 17-year sentence was the maximum Wilson could have received on the four counts of smuggling explosives.

Wilson was convicted Feb. 6 of smuggling 21 tons of the plastic explosive C-4, disguised as a petroleum drilling ingredient, from Houston to Tripoli in October 1977.

Wilson and his 22-year-old son, Erik, were indicted Wednesday by a federal grand jury in New York on charges they plotted to pay \$1.25 million for the killings of two prosecutors and six witnesses while the elder Wilson was in New York.

Wilson, 54, also faces trial in Washington on charges of conspiring to murder a Libyan defector and to train terrorists.

Marines patrol new E. Beirut areas

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (R) — U.S. Marines began patrolling new areas of Christian East Beirut Saturday, joining French and Italian units helping the Lebanese Army in its security plan for the whole of Greater Beirut.

A Marines spokesman said four jeeps containing 15 Marines and one Lebanese liaison officer set out Saturday from the Marine headquarters beside Beirut International Airport.

The Lebanese army took control of Greater Beirut last Tuesday when it replaced the Christian militias which till then had handled security in East Beirut. The army moved into the mainly Muslim western half of the city last September.

French and Italian troops from the multinational force in Beirut set up checkpoints in East Beirut on Wednesday, but the Marines decided to restrict themselves to mobile patrols, starting and ending at their airport base.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Saturday this was because the Marines' position was farther south than those of the French and Italians and farther away from key areas of East Beirut and its suburbs.

Asked if there were any political reasons such as the use by Israeli invasion forces of certain roads through Greater Beirut for the decision against fixed positions, as some Beirut newspapers have speculated, the spokesman said: "Not as far as I know." Since the Greater Beirut plan started, Israeli patrols have made at least two attempts to deviate from the roads assigned to them and drive past Lebanese army checkpoints.

Earlier there were several confrontations — none of them resulting in shooting — between the Israeli and Marine positions near the airport.

Foreign Minister Fernando Moran told a parliamentary commission in the Spanish capital Friday that other countries, which he did not name, had fueled tension between Spain and Morocco.

Moran said Morocco may have encouraged the Arab Parliamentary Union call for negotiations on the enclaves, but that it had not endorsed it. He was speaking as the Spanish navy's air arm began maneuvers off Cueta which the force commander described as routine exercises.

Following the Arab call, the Spanish delegation's visit was put off for a week without official explanation. But Moran said Friday Spain was anxious to discuss cooperation with Morocco in fishing, maritime transport, telecommunications, railways, tourism and meteorology.

In Madrid, informed sources said King Hassan would be told that Gonzales felt any

pressure over the enclaves would compromise cooperation between their countries.

Turkey arrests 67 more leftists

ANKARA, Feb. 19 (R) — Security forces have arrested 67 alleged members of illegal leftist organizations active before the September 1980 military coup, Ankara martial law authorities said.

They said Friday 39 alleged members of Dev-Yol (revolutionary way) and 28 members of the Revolutionary People's Union were rounded up during recent security operations around the Turkish capital. Five pistols, ammunition, and leftist propaganda material had also been seized.

The 67 will be charged with trying to establish a Marxist state, murders, causing bodily harm, arson, bombings and robberies, the authorities said. Some 30,000 militant trade unionists and other activists have been arrested in Turkey since the coup.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will visit Libya next week for talks on Middle East problems and bilateral trade.

King Hussein arrived in Yugoslavia from Romania where he met President Nicolae Ceausescu.

At a state dinner Friday night, King Hussein said: "The Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian people, demand the return of their rights and to live in peace with all other peoples, including the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland and realize their legitimate rights." Stambolic called for a just solution of the Palestinian problem, which he said was the key to the Middle East crisis.

Both leaders denounced Israeli "aggressive, expansionist and brutal" policies.

Hussein concludes visit to Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Feb. 19 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan left Belgrade Saturday after a 24-hour official visit and talks with President Petar Stambolic on the Middle East, nonaligned movement and bilateral trade.

Jordanian officials said he was going to London for a brief private visit before returning home.

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W. Germany rejects N-free zone proposal

BONN, West Germany, Feb. 19 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Friday rejected calls to make Central Europe a nuclear-free zone, saying it would merely "give the illusion of greater security."

Kohl was replying to a letter from East German President and Communist Party chief Erich Honecker, who declared his support of Sweden's nuclear-free proposal and urged Bonn to do the same.

But Kohl said in a letter released Friday that "in the face of the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact in Europe, such a zone would in fact increase the risk of confrontation."

He said "the decisive factor is not whether nuclear weapons are stationed in an area but whether they are targeted against that area" — an apparent reference to Soviet intermediate-range rockets pointed at Western Europe.

In Berlin, a brief report by the official East German news agency ADN quoted Honecker as criticizing "the negative position" of West Germany.

Kohl said negotiations focused only on the mutual pullback of East-West nuclear arsenals "would not heighten stability but rather create an illusion of greater security."

"It would distract from the ongoing arms reduction negotiations and thereby make a speedy result difficult." He told Honecker that the West German standard for political arms reduction proposals is that they "prevent every type of military conflict, including conventional warfare in Europe."

"Therefore we do not find ourselves in a position to support you," Kohl, a conservative Christian Democrat, has asserted his support for peace by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to begin deploying a new

Aid for Ghana discussed

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Envoy from six Communist countries met in Ghana Friday with a government official to discuss resettlement aid for Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria, Accra radio reported.

The radio, monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corp., said the envoy from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Cuba met with P.V. Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council.

The talks were about the exact type of aid needed and followed similar meetings with a number of African diplomatic missions in Ghana, the radio said.

Obeng reportedly said the government has initiated plans to group the expellees into agricultural cooperatives and that precise ways and means were now being worked out.

Earlier reports from West Africa put the number of Ghanaians returning home at around one million.

generation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe this year if U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks fail.

NATO would station 204 of the 572 new U.S.-built Pershing II and Cruise missiles in West Germany, with the remainder deployed in Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy.

The missiles have become a key issue in the campaign for March 6 parliamentary elections in West Germany.

Recent polls indicate the anti-nuclear Greens' coalition stands a chance of winning the minimum 5 percent of the vote necessary to qualify for representation in parliament for the first time.

Young Poles demonstrate

WARSAW, Feb. 19 (AP) — Between 1,000 and 2,000 young people staged a protest march in the southern Polish city of Krakow Thursday night commemorating the second anniversary of the now-banned independent students' organization, official sources said.

The young people attended a prayer meeting at Krakow's central old section, and as they left began chanting slogans against the government, the sources said. The marchers dispersed slowly but peacefully, they said.

The Krakow disturbance came four days after police used tear gas and long rubber riot sticks to disperse about 2,000 protesters in central Warsaw. The government denied using force to break up the Warsaw demonstration, but acknowledged that similar protests were staged peacefully Sunday in the Baltic port of Gdańsk and the southwestern city of Wrocław.

Such spontaneous protests appear to be flaring again in Poland recently after three peaceful months, as people express discontent over the continuing economic crisis and the dissolution of the independent Solidarity labor movement last October.

The independent students' federation, which was the focus of Thursday's demonstration in Krakow, was founded at the height of Solidarity influence.

Both bodies were suspended with the declaration of martial law in December 1981, and subsequently disbanded. Authorities have founded new organizations to take their places.

After leaving church, the young people marched to Krakow University, where they chanted more slogans, the sources said. The marchers dispersed gradually with no interference from police.



RECORD DOUGHNUT: Inhabitants of Stams, a small Austrian village, last weekend said they established two records for the Guinness Book of Records. They produced a doughnut with a diameter of 1.62 meters in what they said was the biggest frying pan. The pan measured 1.80 meters weighing 60 kilos.

It's war of aggression, Nakasone admits

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (AP) — Yasuhiro Nakasone became the first Japanese prime minister to say in public that the Japanese military incursion into China during the 1930s and 1940s was a war of aggression brought about by Japan, Kyodo news service reported.

Nakasone, replying to a question by an opposition party member at a Diet (parliament) budget committee hearing, said he accepts the international definition of the Sino-Japanese war as war of aggression.

Sri Lanka police official slain

COLOMBO, Feb. 19 (AFP) — Militants of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority struck again Friday night when a police officer and his driver were shot to death at Point Pedro near the northern capital of Jaffna, press reports from the northern area said Saturday.

Police Inspector R.J. Wijewardene had driven into the town unarmed and in civilian clothes when he and his driver, who was not identified, were met with a hail of bullets from a submachine gun and revolver, the

Kyodo said. Nakasone's remarks went a step beyond the official Japanese government view that the war fought between Japan and China is internationally criticized as an act of aggression and that the Japanese government is fully aware of this international criticism, it said.

Meanwhile Nakasone's popularity has dropped because of recent statements supporting a strong national defense, according to a nationwide public opinion survey conducted this week by a major Japanese newspaper.

The Asahi Shimbun reported Saturday that a survey of 3,000 adults on Wednesday and Thursday showed that support for the Nakasone cabinet had plunged to 29 percent from the 37 percent it received shortly after its inauguration Nov. 27.

The latest survey found that non-support had risen to 43 percent from the previous 37 percent, it said. Nakasone's hawkish stand on defense and on the question of revising Japan's war-renouncing constitution negatively affected his popularity, the newspaper said.

The Asahi said support for the Nakasone cabinet among backers of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party had fallen from 94 percent to 46 percent.

"A considerable number" of those polled disagreed with Nakasone's statement that Japan should be made an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," it said. Nakasone was widely criticized after he made the comment in an interview with The Washington Post during his visit last month to the United States.

2 Soviet aides fired for laxness

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AP) — A deputy minister and a top aide have been dismissed from the Ministry of Aviation Industry for laxness and a third official was jailed for 15 years for embezzling more than \$80,000, Pravda said Saturday.

Mikhail S. Mikhaylov, one of seven deputy ministers at the Ministry of Aviation Industry, was fired for failing to crack down on a currency swindle, Pravda said. Sergei Andriyasov, chief of the ministry's international relations department, also lost his job because of negligence, the Communist Party daily newspaper said.

Pravda said the scandal came to light when an official identified as N. Laikov was seized at a Moscow railway station while opening a luggage locker allegedly containing smuggled goods.

Authorities discovered that Laikov, who oversaw distribution of foreign currency for the ministry's exhibitions of equipment overseas and made frequent trips abroad, had "pocketed and spent for himself a sum equal to more than 60,000 rubles (\$84,000)," Pravda said.

This case was one of several revealed in a lengthy article in the newspaper.

The article appeared to be part of a campaign by Yuri V. Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party, to impose tighter discipline throughout Soviet society and crack down on crime and corruption.

Uganda priest held

KAMPALA, Uganda, Feb. 19 (AP) — Authorities have detained a Roman Catholic priest at Kampala's Luzira Maximum Security Prison on suspicion of providing food to anti-government guerrillas, the church-run Munno newspaper reported Saturday.

It was the first instance of a clergyman being taken into custody by the government since the 1979 overthrow of Idi Amin.

Munno reported that Francis Kizito, a Ugandan citizen, voluntarily gave himself up to Internal Affairs Minister John Luwiza Kiruntu last Tuesday after hearing that Vice President Paulo Muwanga had accused him of anti-state activities.

No charges have been filed against the priest, who can be held indefinitely under Ugandan security laws. He has been visited by Cardinal Emmanuel Nsuhuga and other church leaders.

Muwanga, who is also defense minister, had charged that Kizito gave food to insurgents in a forest near his parish at Katende, 25 kilometers west of Kampala, the capital.

The vice president attributed the allegation to a Pakistani named Sajid Haider, who was arrested at Entebbe Airport last December. Haider, who uses an alias of Muhammad Sababi, was charged in a Kampala court this month with having advised rebels while in the pay of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

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Congress set to fight gas weapons plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Opponents in Congress are mobilizing to fight the Reagan administration's renewed push for a \$140 million program to build a new generation of nerve gas weapons.

"I think that our chances are reasonably good to block it in the Senate," Democrat Sen. David Pryor of Arkansas said Friday.

Pryor, one of the leaders of last year's successful drive in Congress to defeat a similar Pentagon request, asserted that "the army has not made a good case for production of the binaries."

Noting that the United States already has a massive stockpile of nerve gas, Pryor said the new arsenal of binary weapons, which would be produced in his state, "does not make any economic or military sense whatsoever."

Binary weapons are those in which two non-lethal chemical components are packaged separately and then combine to form a killing nerve agent while the projectile carrying them is in flight toward a target.

The fiscal 1984 funds being sought by the Department of Defense would include money to start turning out 155-millimeter shells to carry binary chemicals.

Arkansas Representative Ed Bethune, a Republican, warned Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger at a budget committee hearing on Wednesday that "this House is not going to authorize production of binary (weapons) this year."

"The political mind in the House and the environment in the country is more against you this year. So I just don't see how you expect to get that back into this budget," he said.

Weinberger replied that "we budget on

China disfavors shift of SS-20s

PEKING, Feb. 19 (AP) — Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told Japanese envoy Susumu Nikaido on Saturday that China does not expect substantive progress when Sino-Soviet talks resume next month, Japanese sources said.

Wu told Nikaido that China understands Japan's efforts to build up its defenses are a reaction to the military threat from the Soviet Union, said the sources, who asked not to be identified.

The foreign minister also said China does not want the Soviet Union to shift its SS-20 missiles away from Europe because it would not reduce the threat to Europe and would increase the threat to Asia, the sources said.

Nikaido, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, arrived Friday for four days of talks. He held a first round of talks with Wu on bilateral relations shortly after arrival and the three-hour session Saturday was devoted to international affairs.

China and the Soviet Union are to hold consultations in Moscow in early March aimed at improving relations.

Wu told Nikaido that China will insist that the Soviets respond to China's three demands: Cease Soviet support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan and reduce its forces along the Sino-Soviet border. China says real improvement in Sino-Soviet relations cannot take place until progress is made in at least one of these areas.

Wu told Nikaido, the sources said, that it is difficult to envision any substantive progress in just one or two sessions of the talks.

BRIEFS

LOS ANGELES (R) — Comedian Danny Kaye, 70, had a heart bypass operation in Los Angeles Friday, a hospital spokesman said. Kaye, whose films include *The Secret Life of Walter Mitty*, *The Kid From Brooklyn* and *The Inspector General*, entered Cedars Sinai Hospital 12 days ago for tests because of an irregular heart rhythm. The spokesman said the operation was a preventive measure to reduce the chance of further complications.

TOKYO (AP) — Sixteen persons were injured in a 58-vehicle chain collision in southwestern Japan during windy, snowy weather, police said Saturday. A northbound four-ton truck lost control on the slippery road, hit a center divider and overturned, setting off the chain collision, police said in Kurume, about 900 kilometers southwest of Tokyo.

LA PAZ (AFP) — The bodies of 14 political and trade union leaders, missing since a 1971 military coup led by Gen. Hugo Banzer, were found Friday in a mass grave, the Bolivian Human Rights Permanent Assembly announced. The human rights body lists more than 140 "missing persons" who disappeared in Bolivia during military rule.

CHICAGO, Illinois, (AFP) — A former Thai consul to the United States, Shindej Chindawongse, has been sentenced to 30 years in prison for having used his diplomatic status to smuggle heroin into the country. Chindawongse, 42, pleaded guilty on Jan. 12 to having imported 3.8 kilograms of almost pure heroin in March and April.

PARIS, (AFP) — The French Socialist Party expressed its "indignation" over the hanging in Malaysia of two oppositionists, Heng King Chong and Liew Weng Seng, and over two scheduled hangings. In a communiqué, the party protested what it termed "this new act of barbarism", referring to the execution of numbers of political opponents to the Malaysian regime last month.

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The Justice Department is seeking to widen the powers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by allowing it to investigate U.S. citizens more freely and by seeking to protect its agents from possible lawsuits, the CBS Television network says.

HARARE (AFP) — The government here has banned American journalist Holger Jensen, a correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine, from working in Zimbabwe. Minister of Information Nathan Shamuyarira announced Saturday that Jensen's accreditation has been withdrawn because of his "persistently false and exaggerated reports on Zimbabwe since independence," according to the semi-governmental newspaper *The Herald*.

Swedish model tricked in an identity switch

AUCKLAND, Feb. 19 (R) — A Colombian woman, wanted in the United States for her alleged role in a big drug smuggling conspiracy, has slipped out of New Zealand after an identity switch plot involving a Swedish model, police said Saturday.

They said the Colombian, Susie Schuster, left on a plane using the air ticket and passport of a 19-year-old model from Stockholm who was tricked into coming to New Zealand by a smooth-talking Latin American.

The model, Anne-Kristin Kilmin, was stranded in Auckland after her companion fled with her documents, turned them over to Schuster and joined her on a flight back to South America.

Miss Kilmin and the 26-year-old Colombian woman were both fair, green-eyed and petite. Police said the Swedish girl was the victim of an elaborate scheme to get Schuster home without being detained by U.S. drug investigators on the way.

Schuster was arrested at Auckland Airport after a tip off from U.S. authorities last July. The Americans unsuccessfully sought her extradition on charges of conspiring to import cocaine and laundering millions of dollars of drug syndicate money. She was freed on Nov. 12.

Police said they believed Miss Kilmin was duped into flying to New Zealand by a Colombian called Hernandez. He wooed her with lavish compliments while she was modeling for television commercials in the South American country last month. He gave her \$2,000 for clothes and bought her a return air ticket for the trip to Auckland on Feb. 2.

But after two days of high living he walked out, leaving her with a \$900 hotel bill.

what we see are our needs. They have been measured by the threat."

Republican Representative Jim Leach of Iowa, another outspoken opponent of the program, said Friday: "What is needed is chemical weapons arms control, not a new arms race that nobody can win."

President Ronald Reagan appealed to Congress in 1982 to approve production of the nerve gas munitions, arguing they are needed to deter Soviet use of chemical weaponry in a war.

Specialists contend that the new binary weapons will not be dangerous either to military personal handling them or to civilians living around storage areas. However, critics claim the program is militarily unnecessary and politically unwise.

The United States has manufactured no chemical weapons since 1969. Meanwhile, military officials have told Congress repeatedly that the current stockpile of chemical weapons is old and that many of the munitions are unusable.

Despite Reagan's 1982 appeal, Congress finally rejected the request for \$54.4 million to start producing binary weapons, the 155-millimeter artillery shell and a bomb called Bigeyes.

The army's annual report to Congress, delivered earlier this week, contains a brief reference to a bid for funds to begin producing 155 millimeter binary shells in fiscal 1984, which begins Oct. 1.

In its appeal to the new Congress the army said: "The Soviet Union possesses a formidable and expanding chemical warfare capability and continues to devote significant resources to research and development of chemical warfare programs.

"To meet this threat, the army must have a chemical retaliatory capability for deterrence and the capability to respond effectively with chemical weapons if deterrence fails."

Americans to view live heart surgery on TV

PHOENIX, Arizona, Feb. 19 (AP) — Americans will have a chance to view open heart surgery in their living rooms next week when a television station broadcasts it live to "cause people to think" about their lifestyles.

The operation is to be performed Wednesday night, probably on a 62-year-old man from the state of Wisconsin who requires double bypass surgery, spokesman for the Arizona Health Institute and Kael-TV station said Friday.

Kael executives said the broadcast, which caps series on heart-related topics, will "cause people to think" about their lifestyles and encourage viewers with heart problems to seek needed surgery.

"Once the incision is made and spaced with the retractors, you're let into a different world," said Tom Shannon, a producer for Kael, which is owned and operated by Arizona State University.

"We've decided to let the viewers see it all," he said. "We're not in the censorship business."

The broadcast will be offered by Kael to other public broadcasting service stations via satellite, the station said. PBS is a network of non-commercial, independent educational stations.

S.A. judge rejects police evidence

PRETORIA, Feb. 19 (AP) — In a highly unusual move, a judge on Friday released on bail an anti-apartheid cleric accused of treason after ruling that an incriminating statement the defendant apparently made to police under duress was inadmissible, evidence.

Pretoria Supreme Court Judge H.J. Van der Walt also granted a two-month postponement requested by the state, so it could search for a missing key witness in the treason trial of Cedric Mayson.

Mayson testified he made the damaging 29-page statement after a weekend of stand-

stations.

By late Friday, about 35 stations in 20 states had indicated interest in airing the program, live or on tape.

The Wisconsin man is an overweight, former heavy cigarette smoker who has led a "fairly sedentary" life, according to Julie Adams, a spokeswoman for the institute, a private medical center founded in 1971 specializing in heart treatment.

But she did not identify him, saying he might not be the one whose operation is broadcast, because several other patients also are scheduled for surgery Wednesday.

The Wisconsin man needs veins implanted around blocked sections of two coronary arteries, institute officials said.

Heading the surgical team at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center will be Dr. Edward B. Dietrich. The program will be narrated by Dietrich, in the operating room, and by another institute surgeon and Kael's science editor, both in the station's studio in suburban Tempe.

Questions phoned in by viewers will be relayed to the narrators for answers "in laymen's terms," said institute producer Dick Williams.

Thirteen security policemen testified Mayson was not mistreated. Van der Walt gave no reason for throwing the statement out of court.

Mayson, a 53-year-old Methodist minister, is accused of belonging to the banned African National Congress, which seeks the overthrow of the white-minority government.

Prince Rainier ponders on big if

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (R) — Prince Rainier of Monaco says in an exclusive interview published Saturday a specialist was certain his wife, Princess Grace, would have been paralyzed on one side if she had survived a car crash last September.

Doctors said the former actress suffered a stroke while driving in the hills overlooking Monaco with her daughter, Stephanie. She was 52 when she died.

Prince Rainier, 59, said in the interview with *Life* magazine that doctors told him his wife could have lived had it not been for the crash.

"I must say it's a dreadful thing to hear after you've lost somebody that, well, she needn't have died. The neurologist who came from Paris said that he was sure that, if the princess had lived, she would have been paralyzed on one side," he said.

"But if she had survived, he said, 'there was a lot of damage in the brain. I think that (paralysis) would have been terrible for her.' Discussing his future plans, he said he would step down when he thought his son, Prince Albert, 24, was ready to take over.

"I've always said that I don't want to drag on. He's young. He's got plenty of stamina and will, and he knows the place well," the prince said. "He was born here, educated here, so I think the day he feels ready, why not? I don't believe in making him wait until I die off."

The prince quoted his daughter, Stephanie, as saying just after the accident that Princess Grace had panicked and lost control of the car. "Stephanie was so serious when she said, 'oh, mommy panicked. She didn't know what to do. She lost control,'" he told the American magazine.

His daughter said nothing else about the accident, he added. "I didn't want to press her, of course. Maybe some day she'll be more talkative. One can feel that she's closed off on that subject."

Princess Grace, the former Grace Kelly, left her film career to marry Prince Rainier in 1956.

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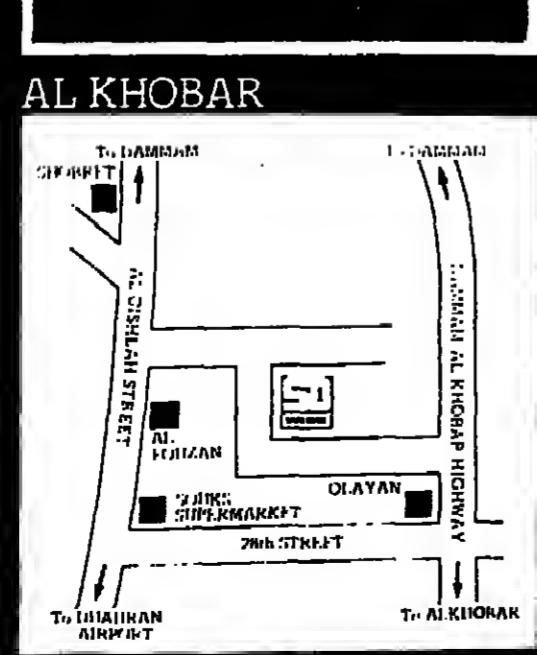
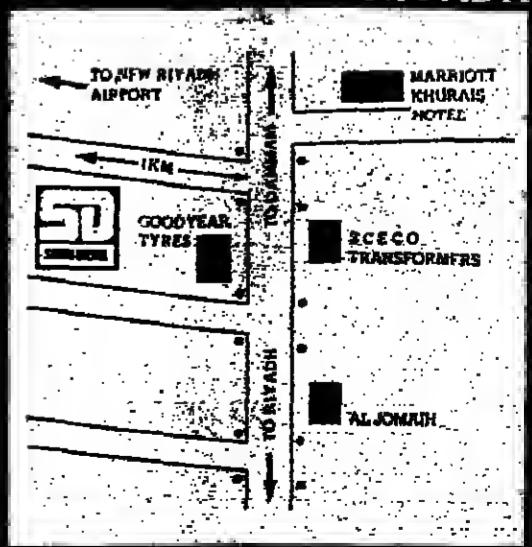
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NAKASONE'S GESTURE

Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has shown remarkable moral and political courage by describing his country's attack on China in the 1930s as a war of aggression.

This is a rare and historically significant gesture by a Japanese leader of Nakasone's stature as it sets the record straight and could conceivably lead to much better relations with China at the expense of the Soviet Union. So far Japanese textbooks used to gloss over one of the most flagrant acts of aggression in this century which changed the face of history in that part of the world.

Hungry for raw materials at cheap prices or for nothing at all to fuel their rapidly rising economy in anticipation of World War II, the Japanese attacked China and occupied large chunks of territory without even bothering to offer excuses.

But they did not stop at occupation and exploitation as the Western imperialists did in the rest of the world. They systematically butchered the poor Chinese people and tried to demolish one of the noblest civilizations in the world.

While they were doing that, the Nationalist armies under the Kuomintang were reeling before both the Japanese armies and the growing strength of the Communist Party under Mao Tse-tung.

When finally the Japanese army was forced to withdraw after Japan lost the great war, the Kuomintang was nearly decimated, the country in a state of lawlessness and the Communists the only organized authority in the country. Their ride to power was assured, thanks to Japan's aggression.

It may be too late now to reverse the process but it is refreshing to hear a national leader describe his country's act of war as aggression. How many other leaders can match Nakasone's moral courage?

Saudi Arabian press review

Saudi Arabian newspapers Saturday focused on the meeting that opened in the morning of the ministerial council of Arab Gulf Cooperation Council member states. They also dwelt on Gulf consultations to face the decision by Britain and Norway to cut down their oil price and Kuwait's warning to African oil-producing countries not to reduce their oil price.

Another news item highlighted in the papers was Sudan's announcement that Libya was massing troops on its border. The forthcoming meeting in Tehran of the foreign ministers of Libya, Syria and Iran was also front-paged. Likewise, the call for an African summit in Addis Ababa was given prominence.

Similarly highlighted was Saturday's meeting under Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and minister of defense and aviation, of Saudi Arabia's manpower and technical training council. The paper gave top billing as well to meetings of the Palestinian National Council (PNC). The call by the PLO and Algeria for an Arab summit in May, was also front-paged, same as compulsory military conscription in Lebanon as of next April.

Al-*Watan* called on the U.N. Security Council debate on the question of Israeli settlements built in occupied Arab territory. It noted that several states which denounced the Israeli settlement policy were permanent members of the council and said they should not have satisfied themselves with mere statements but sought to make the council "more effective and capable by checking Israel's actions and expansionist designs." (SPA)



French right-wing hopes on local polls vanish

By Michael Cousins
London Bureau

LONDON — France is holding its first municipal elections next month since Socialist President Mitterrand came to power two years ago. However, despite earlier expectations of major right-wing advances as the French used the poll to express dissatisfaction with Socialist government policies, all the indications now are that there will be little change.

Both right and left had expected the Socialist-Communist alliance to suffer heavily in the election, the first round of which is on Sunday, March 6. The second round is the following Sunday. As the poll date was advancing, right-wing confidence was vanishing as quickly as that of the left was reviving. It was clearly evident in the press. While the right-wing daily, *Le Quotidien*, warned that victory "was not yet won", *Le Matin*, the Socialist paper, declared with relief that the leftist alliance "is not certain to lose the municipalities."

As if to prepare themselves for disappointment, the opposition rightwing is now counseling prudence in their expectations. Their drop in confidence was clearly seen when, in an interview recently published in *Ouest France*, Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and Gaullist Party candidate in the last presidential elections, called on his supporters not to expect too much from the results. There were, he said, "reasons to be optimistic, but—and one should not have any illusions—there are strong grounds for being modest in our expectations."

More blunt was the comment from a party official very close to Chirac that "the left will keep power". The elections, he said, would provide no surprises. At most, there would be a few minor changes here and there.

The opinion polls confirm this. One, published last week and carried out by Ipsos-Europe 1 in a

dozen left-wing controlled towns, indicates that the right has chances of victory in only one of them. In other towns and cities, like Marseilles and Rennes, where only a few weeks ago the left's chances of retaining control was thought very slim, polls now show them in a much stronger position. Indeed, there is more than a distinct possibility that the left may capture some right-wing controlled towns.

Given that only two months ago the opposition were confidently predicting for themselves a landslide victory on the scale of 1977, when the left captured 60 prime municipalities from them, it is not surprising therefore to hear Chirac say, as he did, that he could consider the gain of one municipality as a victory.

In trying to explain the sudden reversal, right-wing politicians have taken to claiming that the real reason why there will be little change is because municipal elections have never had the same political value for the French as national elections. There is still a tradition at local level of voting for the man, not the policies. "There are many people in Paris," one Gaullist official claimed, "who will never vote for Chirac as president of the republic, but will as mayor of Paris." Despite what the political commentators think he went on, "municipal elections should not be seen as a test of the national political temperature."

If these claims sound little more than an attempt to cover up the fact that the French are not that unhappy after two years of socialism, it also has to be admitted that there is a certain amount of truth in them—although only a certain amount, and what there is tends to be to the favor of the socialists. They tend to be more municipal-minded in the smaller towns and so run them better. The result is that it is not uncommon in France to meet with people who would never dream of voting Socialist at national elections but quite happily do so at the

local level.

The main cause, however, for the sudden change is that national politics are reflected at local level (like everywhere else in Western Europe), and that confidence in Mitterrand's government has revived considerably in the past few weeks. Another poll just published shows Mitterrand's popularity rating now at 47 percent compared to 43 percent in January. The reason for the continued decline in unemployment and inflation (although the latter is still significantly higher than in many other Western countries).

The Gaullist Party reaction to this, reflecting its concern at the massive level of borrowing France has had to undertake in order to pay for the policies of socialism, is that "the situation is bad for France but not bad for the French themselves." The French, the party official privately explained, are quite happy to vote for Mitterrand's alliance in the local elections while there are no visible economic problems.

There is another reason why Mitterrand is so much more popular than he was two or three months ago. That is that he is visibly no longer a pawn to his junior partners in the governmental coalition, the Communists. Even the right-wing press admits that he has finally clipped, if not shorn, the wings of the Communists, whose popular following has never been lower. However, even as recently as last autumn it was believed that the Communists exerted strong leverage over Mitterrand and that they were using their presence in government as a base to build up a solid phalanx of Communists within the French bureaucracy.

The tables now appear to be totally turned as the election campaign has shown. Despite their political alliance, the Communists are hardly getting a look in when it comes to the winnable seats. Under the highly complicated new system for local elections which became law last November, half the seats in a municipal council are elected by single transferable vote and half by the list system using proportional representation. In the case of the former, it means that individual names are put forward for a constituency. If an individual receives more than half the votes cast in the first round, he wins the seat if there is no victor with an outright majority. A second round is held seven days later where one must win.

The list system is more complex, and it is here that the Socialists, have stolen the march on the Communists. Under this system, people vote for the party of their choice which submits a list of candidates. If party wins 50 percent of the votes, then it takes 60 percent of the seats. Those seats are given to the candidates on the list, working from the top downward. If, for example, there are ten seats being fought, the party with 60 percent of the votes will hand them out to the first six names on its list.

The candidate's place on the list, therefore, is all-important, and the Socialists have used it to their advantage against the Communists—although the two are meant to be fighting in alliance with each other in the municipal councils (wards) of Lyons, for example (which is currently controlled by the right) and looks set to stay that way: eight on the left's list submitted are headed by Socialists. Only one has a Communist at the top.

Even before the election takes place, therefore, the Communists' chances of having any significant representation on the municipal council in Lyons have been restricted. The story is the same elsewhere. All of which is of little comfort to the right-wing opposition, who have seen their hopes of an early parliamentary election—dashed in a few short weeks. Such, however, are the vagaries of politics and the will of the people.

Angola-South Africa pact soon to oust Cuban troops

By John De St. Jorre

WASHINGTON —

Angola and South Africa have put a de facto ceasefire into effect along their war-torn frontier and a formal disengagement pact is expected soon as a result of direct negotiations between the two countries, according to U.S. officials.

The effect of the pact would be to push Cuban troops stationed in Angola and African nationalists raiding into the disputed territory of Namibia out of the war zone, and to halt the punishing raids into Angola by South African troops. The South African raids, rather than a highly publicized American diplomatic drive in the region, appear to have brought the Angolans to the negotiating table, diplomats say.

Because the South African-Angolan negotia-

tions apparently do not provide for any further steps toward independence for Namibia or eventual withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, Western and African countries involved in the protracted multinational negotiations for a Namibian settlement are concerned that the bilateral ceasefire could stalemate further progress on Namibia.

The fear, which also has been expressed privately by some U.S. officials, is that agreement with Angola will reduce pressure on South Africa to grant early independence to Namibia, also known as Southwest Africa.

The South Africa-Angola accord first was discussed at a meeting between the two governments in the Cape Verde Islands in December. The main points of the disengagement plan include a freeze on all military activity, a withdrawal of the Cuban to a line 185 miles north of the Namibian border and a

pullback by the Namibian nationalist movement Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) even farther than that, in return for the withdrawal of South African forces from positions they occupy in Angola back across the Namibian border.

The key role of Jonas Savimbi's dissident Angolan movement Unita is not mentioned, but the Angolans are believed to be seeking assurances that South Africa would end its military support for the movement. The disengagement plan is less a triumph for American diplomacy than for South Africa's tactics of bombing its opponents to the conference table, foreign diplomats and congressional sources said. The combined pressure of South African forces scorning Southern Angola for SWAPO nationalists and the disruptive activities of Unita, they said, convinced the Angolan government that it had to seek a breathing space.

A formal ceasefire and disengagement are likely to be publicly praised by the Reagan administration as a necessary preliminary move in its game plan for a Namibian solution. But diplomats involved in the negotiations said it will not remove doubts that Angola and particularly South Africa, will have less incentive than before in pursuing Washington's grand design in Southern Africa before the administration enters the 1984 election campaign. The most critical part of the policy is the linked removal of the Cubans from Angola with South African withdrawal from Namibia, accompanied by UN-supervised elections in the territory.

The United States has been privy to but not part of the Angolan-South African dialogue. The administration has kept its own lines open to Luanda on a second track but appears, sources said, to have made considerably less progress on the broader issues than the two direct antagonists have achieved on their pressing local concerns.

Pretoria's tactics in Angola are seen as part of its general destabilization strategy in Southern Africa. It has already chalked up successes with Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho, in terms of limiting their political maneuverability and capacity to aid nationalists opposing the South African government, by using a judicious mix of ruthless cross-border raids, support for insurgents fighting the black African governments and readiness to talk.

A crucial factor in pressuring the Angolan government to reach an agreement has been the recent military successes of Unita. Backed heavily by South Africa and operating from a secure tribal base in southeastern Angola, Savimbi's men launched a sustained offensive in December, striking farther north than ever before.

Each side will obtain something of substance out of the disengagement agreement, informed sources said. Angola will be relieved of relentless South African pressure. South Africa will be assured that SWAPO is too far from the Namibian border—and under Angolan control—to be a serious nuisance.

The withdrawal of the approximately 20,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola since the 1975-76 civil war has been described by American diplomats privately as an overriding objective of the Reagan administration's regional policy and its

emphasis on negotiating a Namibian settlement.

The Cubans, who have not represented a direct military threat to South Africa, were always hurriedly pulled back whenever the South Africans advanced. Under the agreement reportedly under negotiation, the Cubans will be tucked away even more securely.

South African officials have repeatedly emphasized that complete evacuation of the Cubans as a key to a Namibian settlement was an American initiative, and was a problem to be solved by the Reagan administration. Diplomats from the four Western countries—Canada, Britain, France and West Germany—that joined the United States in trying to end South African occupation of Namibia recognize that the interim pact will lead to a lessening of tension.

There is, however, a joker in the pack, since Savimbi's role in the disengagement plan remains unclear. His forces will stay in the ceasefire zone, a threat to the Angolan government and an option available to South Africa should it feel that the military freeze is not as icy as it should be.

Today is Sunday, Feb. 20, 51st day of 1983. There are 314 days left in the year. Highlights in history on this date:

1576—Lord Hunsdon defeats Leonard Dacre's rebel army, ending northern rebellion in England.

1618—John van Oldenbarneveldt, advocate of Holland, is found guilty of treason and is executed.

1910—Butros Ghali, premier of Egypt, is assassinated.

1919—Aam of Afghanistan is murdered.

1938—Anthony Eden resigns as Britain's foreign secretary in protest against appeasement policy of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

Arab panorama - 3

Iron horses of the desert--old and new

In this article, the third in our series on Arab panoramas, Peter Boxhall makes an exciting journey back into the distant past and far into the future to recall the early days of the railway development in this part of the world and to unfold its future dimensions which, if materialized, will facilitate the movement of freight and people from Morocco to Egypt on the one hand and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea on the other.

Within a decade, as you fly over the expanse of the Arabian peninsula, you will see below not only the topography and ever-changing colors of the desert landscape, the brown, the black, the yellow, the red, but, if you look carefully, the silver glint of parallel steel lines, criss-crossing the expanse of the Kingdom and extending beyond, from the blue, green waters of the Indian Ocean to the white-Taurus mountains of Turkey, and to the green fields of Europe. The reason is simply this: we are about to enter the Age of the Train.

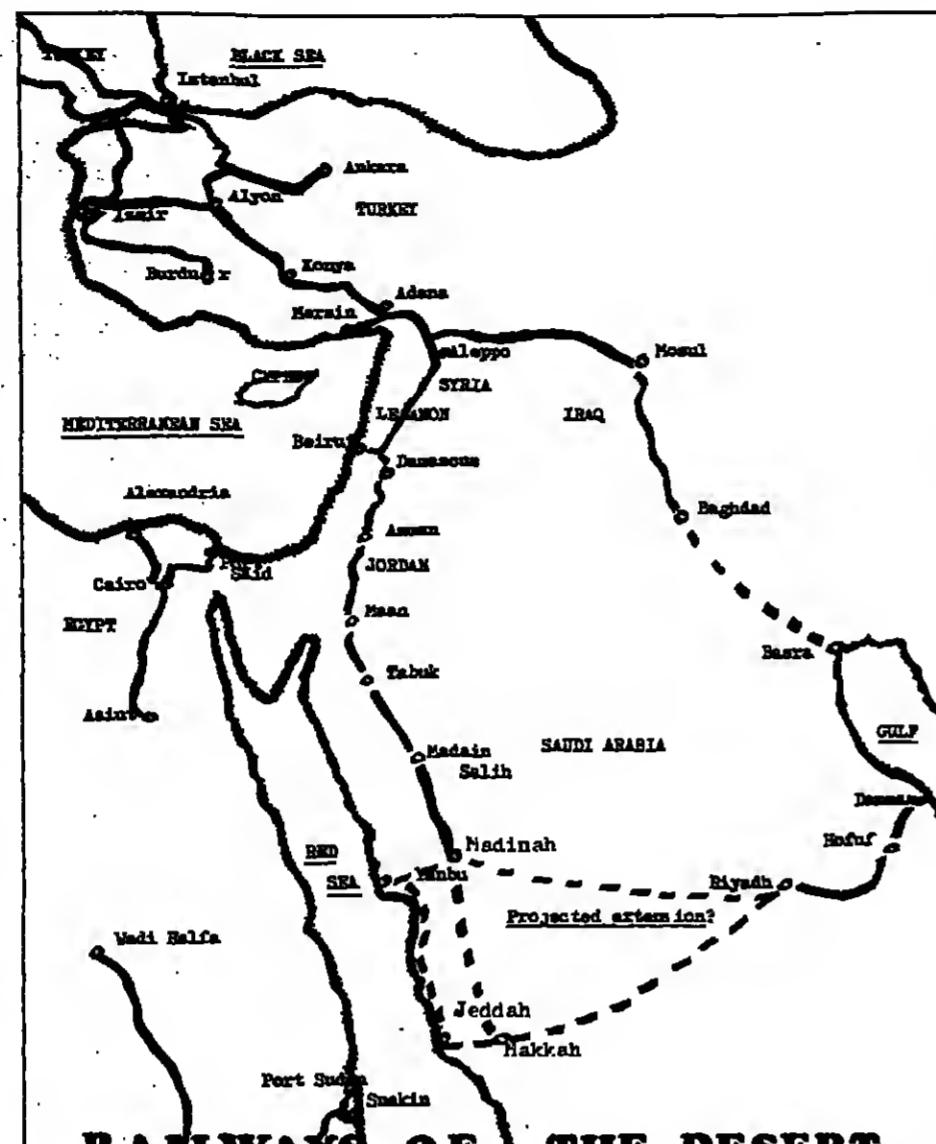
As an inveterate traveler on the surface routes of this area, I shall, however, have one or two regrets. Most of these new lines will be for commercial traffic; and none of the fast, new locomotives, electric or diesel, will allow me the slow, leisurely progression across the landscape that has so interested me in past years.

Just now, I think it is likely that I can claim to have traveled on all the railways of the region: somehow, at some time, on some part of them.

I have traveled with the west African pilgrims, across savannah and desert, from Nyala, Sudan Railway's westernmost outpost, via Khartoum, to the Red Sea terminus at Port Sudan. The train should have taken 700 passengers but on this occasion there were 1,500 of us: many of them non-paying, pilgrimage passengers, clinging with a tenacious hold, at least on the 1,300 kilometer-leg from Nyala to Khartoum, as we trundled along on the 3-day journey, stopping at each of the 77 stations. The problems with this network, which reaches as far south as Juba, and as far north as the Egyptian frontier at Wadi Halfa, are principally environmental. It qualifies essentially as a desert railway: the rail lines have to be lifted from the sands, 2 or 3 times a year, and leveled; the rains, heavy and frequent at some times of the year, wash away complete sections of the track.

To the north, I have traveled on a superb, air-conditioned train from Cairo to Alexandria: another journey across the desert, but one too short, too soon completed.

Still further north, across the Mediterranean, I have traveled less comfortably on the historical "Orient Express" in its dying days, and been without food for two days, too its five-day journey to Sirkeci station in Istanbul; and thereafter, I have continued on the interminable, and forgettable, extension to Mersin, a commercial port in the southeast corner of the Turkish Republic. The railways in Turkey will improve, though; in February 1982, Saudi Arabia agreed to finance a \$43.5 million program to improve the 577 kilometers of track linking the Mediterranean port of Iskenderun with Divrigi in eastern Turkey. This improvement, (and others which the dynamic, military government have in hand), will relieve the chronic state of Asian-bound



RAILWAYS OF THE DESERT

traffic, and will, importantly, particularly assist the transportation of freight to Syria, Iraq and the Arab Gulf.

Southward from here, I have sat on the hard, wooden seats of the famous 'Hijaz' Railway; unfortunately, however, only between Damascus in Syria and Amman, and Amman to Maan in Jordan. Twice a week, the so-old German locomotives depart with their antiquated coaches from the terminus station, with its ornate ceiling, on its one day's journey to the Jordanian capital. In 1978, the first class fare for the 8-hour journey was a mere £1 Sterling. Perhaps it is out much more now, and sorry I was that I could not go south from Maan, I thought it an inexpensive, interesting journey; yet not exciting, as it had been in World War II when Lawrence and the Bedouin had constantly ambushed the train and, in those days, the passengers had, apparently, as a consequence, paid high prices to obtain a seat in the rear coaches.

So much has been written about this Ottoman railway, and my readers will be so familiar with it, that I will not dwell on it... except that I ought to say, otherwise not all my readers will know, that a new, definitive, evocative book has been published about it, which contains much that is unfamiliar. (*The Hijaz Railway*, by William Ochsenwald, published by the University of Virginia, U.S.)

The idea of a railway between Damascus and Makkah, to serve the pilgrims, was first conceived by either Dr. Zimble, a German-American, in 1864 or, as is sometimes claimed, by the editor of Lahore's Urdu magazine *Watoo* in 1897. What is certain is that, on the orders of Sultan Abdul Hamid, work on it started on Sept. 1900, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Sultunate, and what was unique about it is that it was the first railway in history to be paid for before selling its first ticket, and the first to be operated by a *Waqf* — a self-perpetuating, non-profit, religious endowment for the administration of property according to Muslim law.

The actual construction was preceded by a survey made by a Turkish engineer, Hadschar Muctar, who wisely traveled by camel along the centuries-old tracks followed by the pilgrimage and trade caravans; wisely, because the trains would need good supplies of water and the route already followed the line of regular watering points. Some 5,630 Turkish troops were used in the construction of what, in the Hijaz province, came to be called 'Jahshatul Sultan' (The Sultan's Pony), and a chain of forts was built, at one day's march apart, 48 stations constructed of local stone, some 11 miles apart from each other, and 1,970 bridges and culverts. In 1908, bav-

ing reached Madinah, 800 miles to the south, it was officially opened. Nearly 1½ million passengers were to use it between 1908 and 1913. Then, as is so well known, World War II intervened. By no means, however, is the story of this historical railroad yet at an end...

Today's 8 hour, 562 kilometers journey between Damman and Riyadh, my companion with my former journey on part of the 'Hijaz Railway,' is completed in air-conditioned luxury. Departing respectively from Riyad and Damman at midday, and crossing in the middle of the line, where the track is double, there is much of interest to see as the train courses along beside the oil camps of the ubiquitous ARAMCO empire.

Also evocative, but of memories of days long since past, are the small, mostly local, railways of the desert that, sometime or another, have served a special need. In this category, I recall, with nostalgia, the derelict terminus at Suakin, south of Port Sudan, which until 1908 served so faithfully thousands of west African overland pilgrims; the line between Djibouti and Addis Ababa, along which I traveled in a freight car, which cost so many lives in its construction; the minuscule lines on the islands of Socotra and Kamaran; the railway between Aden and Lahej, and the railway from Tawahi to the Isthmus in Aden, which was proposed by Gen. Sir Robert Napier to support his campaign in Abyssinia (1867-68), but which, in the event, never was...

Let us now, though, have done with the past: the skeletons of once proud locomotives, the forlorn signals which no longer operate, the deserted passenger coaches, the rusting, dismembered bogies, the stacked-up rails and sleepers, the flotsam and jetsam. Let us instead look at the plans for the desert railways of the future.

To begin with the Arabian Peninsula, where the most ambitious of them are envisaged, we learn that, if Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia can finally resolve their few outstanding differences, there may again — some 70 or so years on — be a 'Hijaz Railway'. A West German consultant has already completed a \$5 million feasibility study. This project, however, is only a part of an overall plan, Saudi Arabia's 3rd Development Plan (1980-85), which foresees the comprehensive reconstruction of the Kingdom's existing railway system, and the extension of the network to link all the major cities. The plan in particular sanctions the replacement of 345 kilometers of the existing single track, and the construction of a second line, of 150 kilometers, between Damman and Riyadh. Apart from this, the contract for laying a double track between Riyadh and Jiddah has already been awarded, and feasibility studies are in progress for a line between Jiddah, with links to the international airport, and to the industrial complex at Yanbu; and Makkah, on the west coast; and Damman and Jubail on the east coast. Saudi Arabia's excellent roads are now becoming just too crowded, so the railways must necessarily cope with the huge increase in freight traffic. It is doing so, and will continue to do so in the future: 1,103 of 1,756 persons currently employed by the Saudi Government Railroad Organization (SCRR) are Saudi; during the past ten years, revenue from freight has increased from \$1,835,294 to \$3,010,882, and that of passenger traffic from \$415,588 to \$1,153,235.

On the east coast of Arabia, there are also exciting plans afoot. Kuwait has discussed with Saudi Arabia a plan to connect their two countries, and it has another plan in mind to link by rail with Iraq to the north. Of even greater regional significance is the prospect of a 1,700 kilometer long Gulf Railway. If this was to materialize, it would effectively link Iraq, not only with Kuwait, but with the Indian Ocean, by way of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, there would be spurs to Bahrain, via the Causeway, and Qatar.

Elsewhere in the Arab world, particularly in the Near East region and in the north African and Magribian countries, there exists a similar problem of the need to supplement road transport systems which the railways, with their high bulk/ value ratio capability, are ideally suited to meet.

In most Arab countries there are only narrow-gauge railways, dating from colonial times and now in a poor state of repair. Thus, in Syria, a 750 kilometer line from Latakia, its main port, to Qamishli, via Aleppo, was constructed by the Russians, and opened in January 1981. This was described at the time as being the first economically important and entirely new railway to be built in the Near East since World War II. Other projects in Syria, completed or being worked on, include a 208 kilometer standard gauge line from Damascus to Homs, a new link between Homs and Tartous, the country's second port, and the reconstruction of the old line between Aleppo, Hama and Homs.

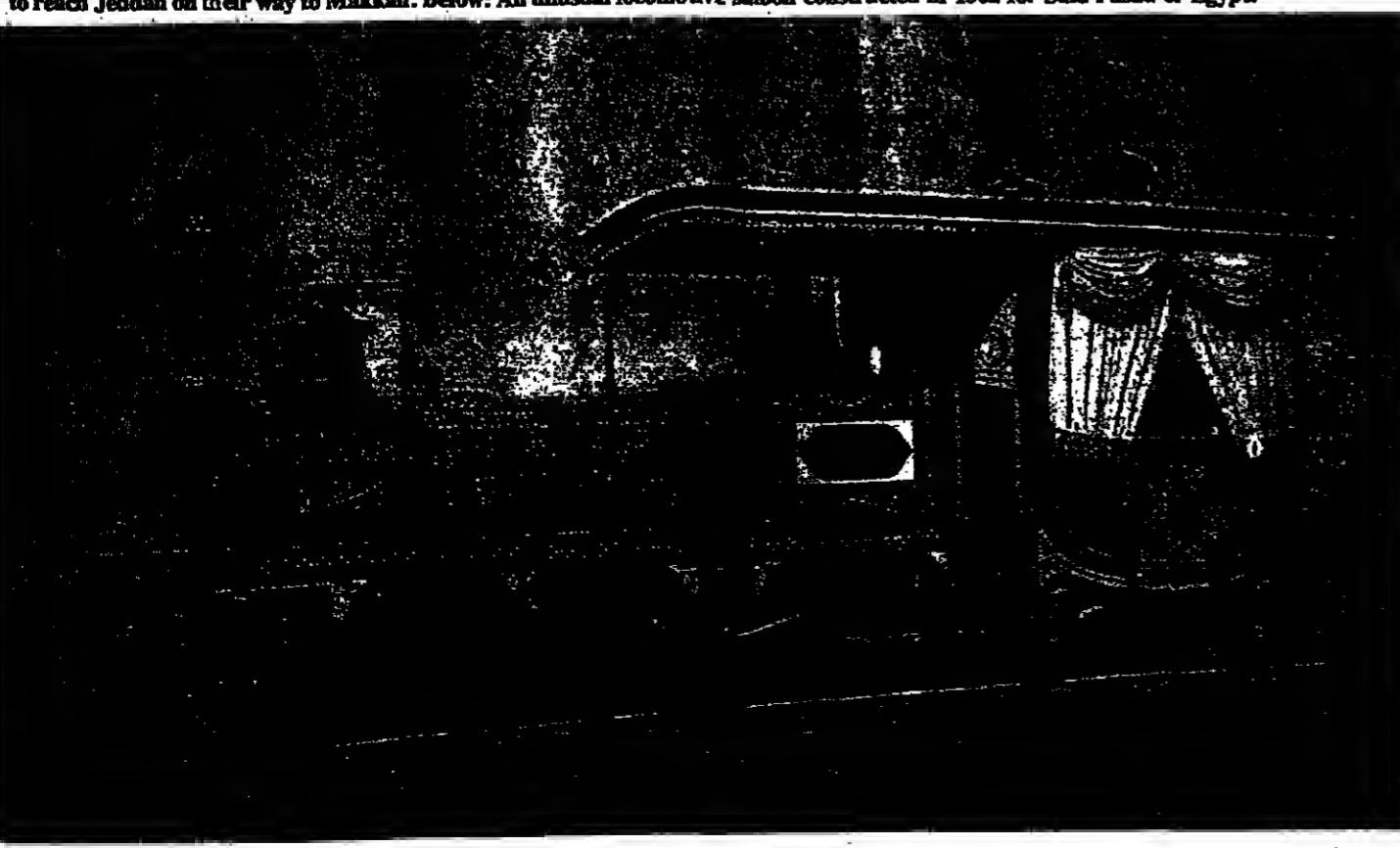
Iraq's rail program calls for the laying of about 2,500 kilometers of new track. 380 kilometers of this will serve to link Baghdad with Husseiba on the Syrian frontier, and the Baghdad to Basra line is to be modernized.

Of the many current, or projected, plans for the railways of the north African and Magribian countries, those of Libya are the most significant. By 1985, it is intended to construct three major links. The first is to be a 170 kilometer railroad along the coast, from Ras Jadir, on the Tunisian border, to Tripoli. Another, 200 kilometers in length, would connect Tripoli with Misurata, where the Republic's first integrated steel works is under construction. The third, which is probably still only in the design stage, envisages a 1,300 kilometer line from Misurata to Misrata, near the Egyptian frontier. If all the projects go according to plan, it is possible that, for the first time, freight will be carried by rail from Morocco to Egypt, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea.

From the Indian Ocean to Europe, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, it seems that the future trains of the desert will not only take the commercial strain, but will greatly enhance the interest of the more leisurely traveler.



SUDAN TRAIN: A Sudanese train at a desert halt. Even today many poor pilgrims travel by this train to Port Sudan, then cross the Red Sea to reach Jeddah on their way to Makkah. Below: An unusual locomotive saloon constructed in 1862 for Said Pasha of Egypt.



Another Look

More questions for answers

By Robert Yoakum

Steve Allen, the humorist, composer, actor, author, and any number of other things, was the first person I know to invent answers to which he then provided questions. In his book *The Answer Man*, published in 1969, you will find:

Answer: 33½, 45, and 78.

Question: What are the measurements of your unmarried sister?

A: He shot down ten Japanese planes.

Q: Why was Suki Yamamoto kicked out of the Japanese Air Force?

Another talented late night entertainer, Johnny Carson, dresses as a swami and pulls questions to answers out of sealed envelopes. Example:

A: Five times a day.

Q: How do people vote in Chicago?

And now, for the second year, here is my A&Q quiz:

A-1: About twenty degrees.

A-2: Rub-a-dub-dub, three men in a tub.

A-3: Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer.

A-4: Camelot.

A-5: Singin' in the rain.

A-6: Peter, Peter, Pumpkin-Eater.

A-7: Beethoven's Ninth.

A-8: Mozart's 40th.

A-9: All the president's men.

A-10: B-1, B-1, and B-1.

A-11: Little old woman who lived in a shoe.

A-12: Black hole, cosmic ray, and big bang.

A-13: Huey-Peewee Finn.

A-14: Pussy's in the well.

A-15: Yes, sir, yes, sir, three bags full.

A-16: Don Juan.

A-17: Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid, and Dr. Strangelove.

A-18: Close Encounters of the Third Kind.

A-19: Madame Butterfly.

A-20: Mount Rushmore, Arlington National Cemetery, Statue of Liberty, the White House rose garden, and Capitol Hill.

A-21: Irregularities, blemishes, cavities, and nasal congestion.

Rising juvenile crimes worry Peking leaders

By Michael Weisskopf

PEKING, (WP) — With youth crime rising, Chinese authorities are encouraging an unusual debate within the once-taboo social sciences to further the search for a solution.

For years, juvenile delinquency hardly was acknowledged here and was written off as a product of China's unresolved "class struggle" or past economic exploitation. Officials prided themselves on the safety of their streets while quietly exiling the few youth offenders to work camps for hard labor and Marxist teachings.

Looking beyond Marxist theories, they are pinning the disturbing rise in juvenile crime on complex social factors including official corruption, unemployment, poor parental upbringing, stunted educations, bad reformatories, rising expectations and the breakdown of traditional social values.

Law journals are exploring the subject for the first time, quoting liberally from Western psychologists who trace juvenile delinquency to unhappy mother-child relationships or to unformed self-concepts.

Specialists are opening forum discussions at universities, courts are training youth counselors and trade unions are setting up special youth centers. Sociologists are compiling China's first text on youth offenders — a 400,000-word tome — and have been exchanging hundreds of scholarly papers.

Part of the reason for the academic upsurge is the dramatic increase in crimes by persons between the ages of 14 and 25. In Shanghai, the rate of youth crime has increased from 10 percent of total offenses in 1950 to 62 percent in 1980. In many other cities, juveniles are said to account for more than 70 percent of total crimes, mostly thefts.

Even in the tradition-bound countryside, youth gangs reportedly have beaten up teachers and looted and wrecked school property.

Perhaps as significant are the changes observed in young offenders that seem to discredit old Marxist explanations for youth delinquency.

In 1950, "class enemies" — former landlords, nationalist party officials and security

guards of old capitalists — were held responsible for most of Shanghai's thefts, according to the magazine *Jurisprudence*. But 30 years later, the blame was shifted to the pillars of Socialist society: young workers, peasants, cadres and students.

Hard facts also deflate the theory of economic deprivation. In Changzhou, one of China's richest cities with a high rate of employment, more than 73 percent of the crimes in the first quarter of last year were committed by teen-agers, according to *Peking Daily*.

Three quarters of the delinquents at a reformatory of another city came from middle-class homes by Chinese standards.

In search of new theories, the specialists agree on the devastating moral effects of the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976. The campaign turned social values upside down, unleashing youths to rebel against authority and tradition in the name of political purity.

"Beating, looting and smashing" were regarded as heroic acts," said sociologist Fang Po, writing in the journal *Legal Study*. "This anarchist tendency still constitutes the major ideological root of juvenile delinquency today."

Corrupt officials have since accelerated the criminal slide of many juveniles "who have a skeptical view of party propaganda and even believe committing crime is justified" because of official abuse, said Fang.

In this moral vacuum, youths are said to be increasingly drawn to the Western lifestyles exposed to them through China's tentacles to the outside world.

"These people do their utmost to get modern consumer goods, such as color televisions, tape recorders, cameras and motorcycles," said the *Legal Study* article. "They will not stop at anything until they are led to crime. Some young people ... sing vulgar songs and pass around obscene materials. They seek unrestrained freedom in everything and in a few cases barter away their moral integrity and national honor."

The new criminal sociologists prescribe better moral training at every level of Chinese society, but they generally conclude that reformatories now housing wayward youth are failing in their jobs.

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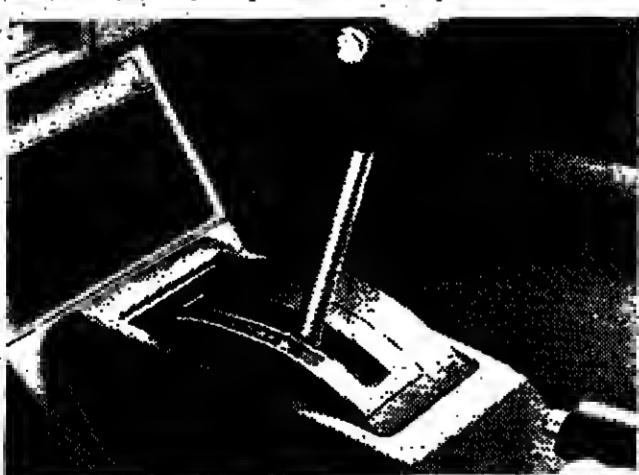
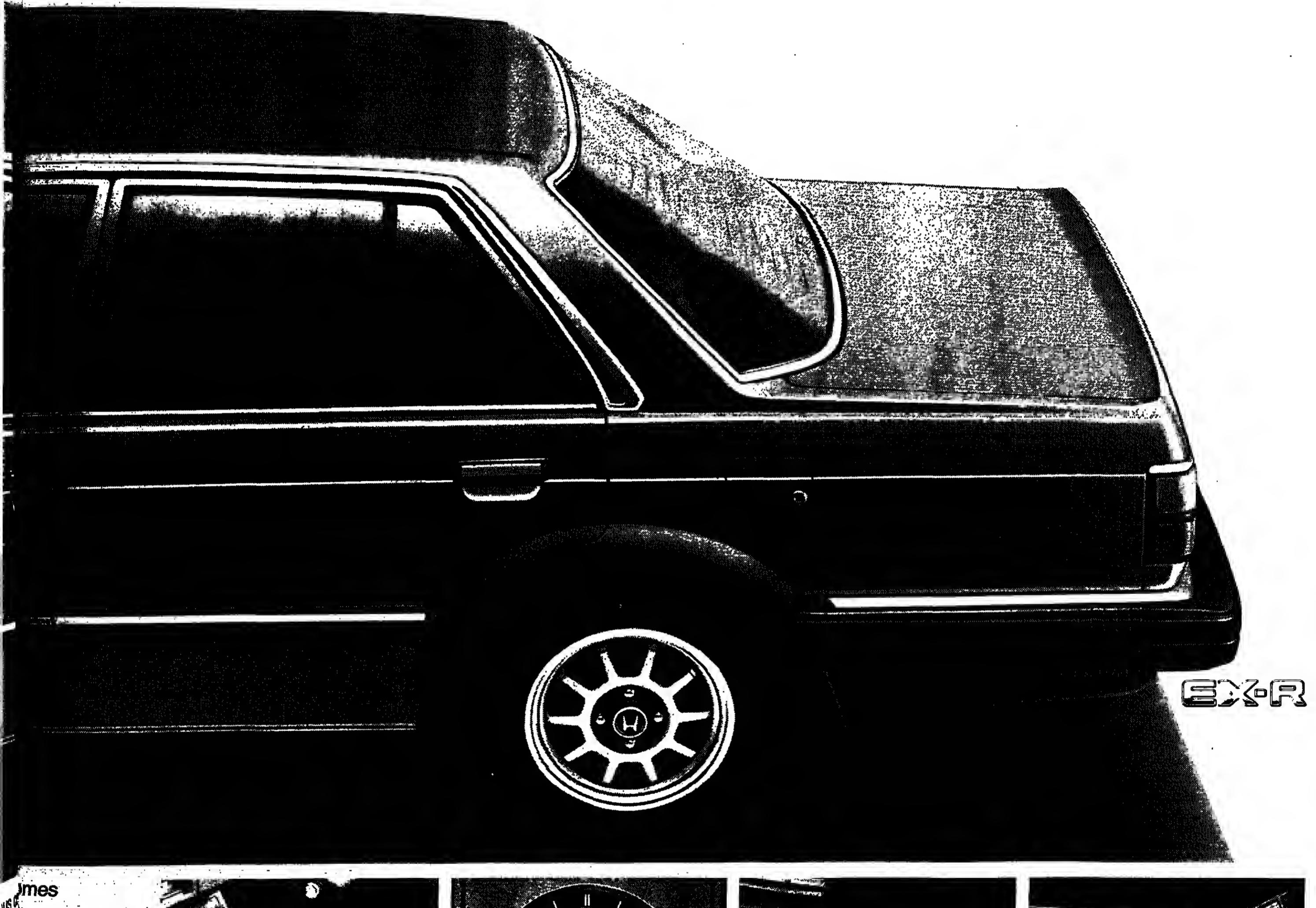
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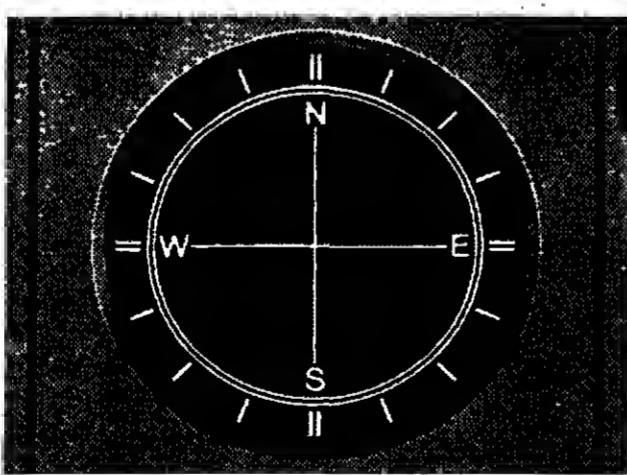
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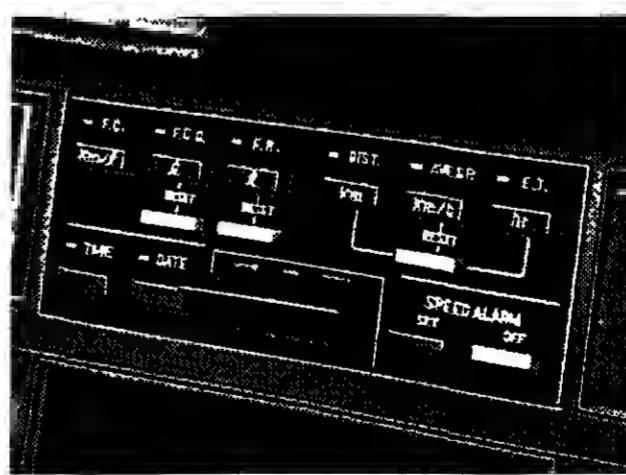
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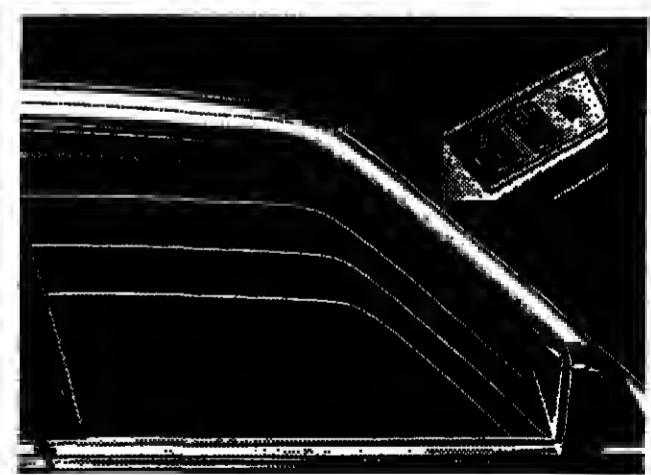
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Kings prick Lakers' bubble

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) — What goes up must come down. The Los Angeles Lakers did that in a 14-hour span. After their emotional 127-110 victory over Dallas Thursday night, they hit the skids in Kansas City Friday and were beaten 124-118 by the Kings.

"You should be able to play back-to-back if you're a championship team, and we didn't do that," said Pat Riley, coach of the National Basketball Association's defending champs. "Sometimes the hustle equals the talent and I think that's what happened tonight."

In other NBA games Friday night, it was Philadelphia 127, Houston 98; Portland 101, Utah 97; Seattle 115, Washington 112 and Milwaukee 121, Indiana 94.

Ray Williams scored 25 points and Eddie Johnson 20 for the Kings, who won for only the sixth time in their last 21 to put their record at 26-26, one-half game ahead of Dallas and five behind first-placed San Antonio in the Midwest Division.

Jamaal Wilkes had 26 points and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar 23 for the Lakers, still eight games ahead of second-place Portland in the Pacific Division.

76ers 127, Rockets 98: Moses Malone's 26 points and 13 rebounds helped Philadelphia rally to beat Houston and hand the Rockets their 43rd loss, the most in the league. The 76ers, 5-12 games ahead of runners-up Boston in the Atlantic Division, have won five in a row. Allen Iverson had 18 points and Wally Walker 15 for Houston, which led until the closing minutes of the first half.

Trail Blazers 101, Jazz 97: Jim Paxson scored 32 points, nine in the final five minutes, as the Blazers handed Utah its 10th loss in 11 games. Kenny Carr added 16 points and Lafayette had 15 for Portland. John Drewell the Jazz with 27 points and 7-foot-4 rookie center Mark Eaton had 16 points and 12 rebound shots.

Supersonics 115, Bullets 112: Washington chopped the Sonics' lead from 20 points, to three in the final nine minutes, but with 21 seconds to play, Ricky Sobers of the Bullets charged onto forward Lonnie Shelton and Seattle ran out the clock.

Bucks 121, Pacers 94: Indiana trimmed Milwaukee's 16-point lead to 41-35 midway in the second period, then four consecutive turnovers helped the Bucks to pump in nine successive points for a 50-35 margin that enabled them to cruise to victory. Marques Johnson had 20 points and Junior Bridgeman 16 for Milwaukee. Billy Knight and Russ Schreiber scored 14 apiece for the Pacers.

A 'capital' victory

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) — Milan Novy completed a Washington comeback in the third period by scoring at 18:18 to give the Capitals a 2-1 victory Friday night over the Vancouver Canucks in a penalty-filled National Hockey League game.

Novy, a 31-year-old former Czechoslovakian national team star in his first NHL season, scored on the second rebound after Vancouver goalie John Garrett had kicked out shots by Dennis Maruk and Bengt Gustafsson.

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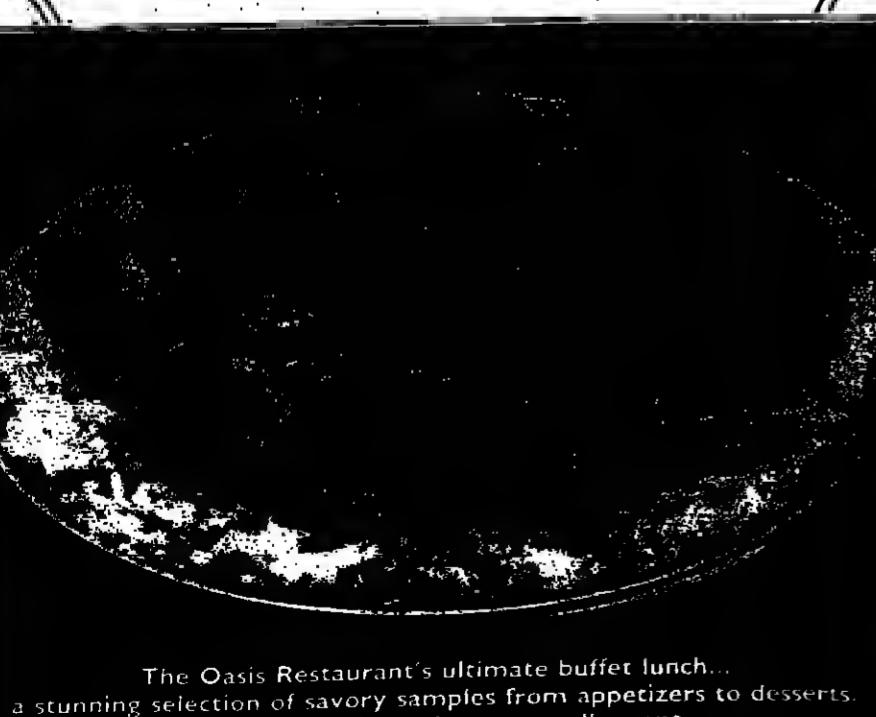
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ajabnews Sports

Coghlan outstrips Scott in mile

Ashford shatters world record

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 19 (AP) — Evelyn Ashford, America's premier female sprinter, lowered her own world record in the 50-yard dash to 5.74 seconds in the Michelob Invitational Track Meet at the San Diego Sports Arena Friday night.

In the featured event, Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan ran the fastest indoor mile (1.6 km) of the year with a 3:53.1, beating chief rival Steve Scott. Billy Olson cleared 12-6 (366.88 cm) in the pole vault but narrowly missed a world record at 19 1/4 (601.98 cm) on the second of three tries.

Coghlan, who set the world record of 3:50.6 two years ago when he last faced Scott, burst past the American record holder at the outset of the last lap and won by a commanding margin. Scott was timed at 3:54.5 and Todd Harter was third at 3:57.0.

"Deep down all I wanted to do was win the race," said Coghlan. "I've had a lot of misfor-

tunes in the last three weeks and I just badly needed to win a race. I won against the No. 1 miller in the world."

Coghlan was referring to the recent death of his father during a visit to the United States. It was the first outing for Coghlan since his father died.

Ashford, whose world record in the 60-yard dash here a year ago was disallowed after several weeks of controversy, out-dueled Alice Brown, who was clocked in 5.79, the third-fastest indoor time ever recorded in the event. Jennifer Inniss was third in 5.88 seconds.

Ashford's previous world mark was 5.77 in the 50. She is the current world record holder in the 60-yard dash at 6.54. Brown, as is her custom, led the pack out of the blocks, but Ashford exploded near the 40-yard mark to overtake her rival.

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tunes in the last three weeks and I just badly needed to win a race. I won against the No. 1 miller in the world."

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Doug Padilla broke his own 2-mile American record with a clocking of 8:16.5. His old mark was 8:16.8. In the same race he was credited with cracking the American 3,000 meters mark with a time of 7:44.9. That bettered the previous mark of 7:45.2 set by Steve Scott in 1980.

Carl Lewis, who in the past year had the fastest 100-meter run and the best indoor long jump, set a meet record in the long jump with two leaps of 27-9 1/2 (8.47 meters). That effort was 3 1/2 (8.89 cm) inches shy of the world indoor mark of 28-1 (8.5598 meters) set last year in Houston. Lewis, 21, said timing at the board was off "and that's keeping me from the big, big jump."



Coghlan ... gets much-needed boost

Turner turns the screw on England

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 19 (AP) — Master opening batsman Glenn Turner scored a brilliant 88 as New Zealand romped to a six-wicket win over England in a One-Day Cricket International at Eden Park here Saturday.

In reply to England's 184 for nine off 50 overs, New Zealand cruised to 187 for four with more than three overs to spare in the first of three matches. Playing his first home international in six years, Turner carved out the match's top score in majestic fashion to earn himself the man of the match award in front of the 40,000-strong capacity crowd.

With Bruce Edgar, who returned to the side in the absence of an ill John Wright, Turner hoisted New Zealand's 50 in 43 minutes and reached his personal half century in 71. Turner concentrated his shots forward and square of the wickets, scoring frequently with drives and hooks. New Zealand reached 100 in only 79 minutes as the two openers made sure of a New Zealand victory

Dujon cracks

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 19 (AP) — Jeffrey Dujon, Jamaica's stylish captain and right-handed batsman, gave the touring Indian cricket team a taste of what they can expect in the forthcoming Test series against the West Indies here Friday.

Dujon, who is a certainty as wicketkeeper and middle order batsman in the West Indies team for the first Test starting next Wednesday, scored a polished 104 as his team reached 299 for eight wickets in their first innings. This put the Jamaicans 103 runs ahead of the disappointing Indian first innings total of 185 when play ended 35 minutes early due to poor light.

Jamaica were 79 for one when play began and, thanks to Dujon and left-hander George Powell, who powered his way to a hard-hitting 75, appeared set for a huge total at tea when they were 245 for four. But the second new ball brought success for India after the interval as Mohinder Amarnath, the medium pacer, took two wickets including that of

Dujon whom he bowled, while Indian captain Kapil Dev also took two.

So far, Kapil Dev has taken three for 57 and Amarnath three for 21 in the Indian attack, which was weakened when leg spinner Sivaramakrishnan was injured during fielding practice before play began and did not take the field all day.

Mendis injured

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan cricket tour of New Zealand started with a severe blow for the visitors in Christchurch when star batsman Duleep Mendis broke a finger. The 30-year-old Sri Lankan captain was struck on the index finger of his right hand from the first ball he faced at the start of the three-day match against Canterbury.

An X-ray revealed a fractured top joint and it is probable that Mendis will take no further part in a tour which includes two five-day Tests. The ball which broke Mendis' finger was bowled by Dayle Hadlee.

the toss, England struggled to find both their tempo and timing on a slow wicket with an inconsistent bounce.

Left-handed David Gower was by far the most impressive, smashing a cavalier 84 to provide the backbone of the innings. While his teammates wickets fell, attempting shots which did not allow, Gower began an almost single-handed chase for runs.

He was eventually eighth man out with the score 158, when he got a top edge off a ball from Martin Snedden and was caught at square leg. Apart from the reliable Derek Randall (30) and off-spin specialist Vic Marks (23 not out) the England batsmen

had virtually unscathed.

Both captains later praised the batting of Turner and Gower. "Glenn is a class player," Howarth said of Turner. "He's been unavailable for New Zealand teams for some fine furnace reason or another but today I think he showed New Zealanders what they've missed."

Score-board

England	
C. J. Tavaré b Cairns	11
I.T. Botham c Morrison b Chaffield	12
D.B. Gower c Morrison b Snedden	24
A.J. Lamb not out	9
D. Randall b Chaffield	0
T. Jeary c Conney b Chaffield	30
I.I. Gould b Cairns	3
G. Miller b Cairns	3
V.J. Marks not out	23
R. Jackman b Cairns	4
R. Willis not out	9
Extras	1
Total: (for 9 wkt)	12
Fall of wickets: 1-17, 2-40, 3-40, 4-104, 5-106, 6-110, 7-115, 8-168, 9-176	184
Bowling: Webb 10-0-36-0; Cairns 10-2-23-3; Snedden 8-1-35-1; Chaffield 10-0-27-3; Conney 2-0-17-0; Morrison 10-1-35-1.	
New Zealand	
G.M. Turner c Cowans (sub) b Willis	88
B.A. Edgar c Jackman b Miller	35
B.J. Lee c Lamb b Botham	19
J.J. Crofts b Botham	15
IV. Madan not out	9
G.P. Howarth not out	14
Extras	7
Total (for 4 wkt)	187
Fall of wickets: 1-101, 2-129, 3-164, 4-166	
Bowling: Willis 10-1-39-1; Jackman 8-3-0-38-0; Botham 8-0-40-2; Marks 10-1-30-0; Miller 10-0-33-1.	

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NASCAR may cut speed to avoid crashes

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida, Feb. 19 (AP) — NASCAR is studying ways to slow down Grand National Stock cars in the wake of a crash-filled week in which the 200 mph barrier was broken at Daytona International Speedway and one driver was critically injured in a qualifying race for Sunday's Daytona 500.

Three top drivers agreed that the cars are going too fast, and two of them blamed this week's flurry of accidents on speed. "We're taking a look at the speeds right now. Obviously, we're beginning to become concerned about the situation," Bill Gazaway, director of racing operations and competition director of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, said Friday.

Gazaway said no action will be taken immediately but added: "I think it would be a good idea to slow the cars down. Competition is what people come to see anyway. Speed is irrelevant."

"The cars are to their limits," said Geoff Bodine, who grabbed the outside spot on the front row for Sunday's race with a qualifying lap of 197.920 mph over the famed speedway's high-banked, 2.5-mile track. Three times during the past week, grand National Stock cars have catapulted off the track and through the air like paper airplanes. Three-time Grand National champion Cale Yarborough and 26-year-old Rusty Wallace escaped virtually unscathed.

But Bruce Jacobi, 47, a journeyman driver remained in critical condition Friday with "an ate brainstem concussion" after a cartwheeling crash in a Thursday qualifying race. Defending 500 champion Bobby Allison wrecked two cars this week, and Terry Labonte also crashed, taking Dale Earnhardt and Buddy Baker with him. There were no injuries in those accidents. "Once in a while the cars get beyond their limits," said Bodine. "That's when you get problems like we've had. I'd like to see them (NASCAR) slow the cars down."

Yarborough, who broke the 200 mph barrier at Daytona with an all-time Grand National record of 200.503 mph on Monday but then crashed on the next lap, agreed. "I feel like they (the cars) are running a little faster than they should be. And there is better racing when you go down a few miles an hour and let guys really race each other."

Ricky Rudd, who inherited the pole position with his top lap of 198.864 mph after Yarborough's crashed car was withdrawn, said, "I think NASCAR and everyone involved would like to see the cars slowed down."

Timman outwits Geller

LINARES, Feb. 19 (AP) — The victory of Dutch grand master Jan Timman over the Soviet Union's Efim Geller was the highlight of the sixth round of the Linares International Chess Tournament. Three of the matches were drawn, including the encounter between world chess champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and Britain's Anthony Miles, who led the standings. Their game ended tame after only six moves.

Through interest mechanism

U.S. move to drain out export subsidies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's administration will seek a new kind of agreement for governments that grant loans to encourage sale of their goods abroad, William H. Draper III, president of the government's Export-Import Bank, said Friday.

The Reagan administration takes the position that subsidies should be eliminated from international trade to the greatest extent possible.

In the past, governments have given subsidies in the form of lower interest rates than could be obtained on commercial markets. Draper said his bank has played a role in "squeezing the subsidy out of export financing." Rates it offers are now close to those of long-term bonds, he added.

"This is a tremendous victory," he went on, "not just for the United States, but for all concerned with removing artificial barriers to the free flow of trade worldwide."

"Our strategy is to reach an agreement to adopt a system that would allow rates to fluctuate with each country's market rates," Draper said. "From our perspective, this is a

sensible alternative to having to renegotiate rates every few months."

He said France — one of the governments most active in subsidizing loans — would like to see the rates come down from their current levels. The present arrangement, which expires May 1, sets a floor that ranges from 10 percent for the poorest countries, to 12.4 percent for the richer ones.

The world's major trading countries will hold preliminary talks in Paris March 1, and a formal session April 26 and 27.

In a statement, the U.S. bank said the administration is also expected to ask a limit on the amount of "credit support" that can be given to relatively rich countries. These are the countries where the average production per citizen amounts to \$4,000 a year or more.

It will also seek to broaden the agreement to include aircraft and nuclear power. Loans for aircraft, among the most important given by the U.S. bank, are covered by a separate agreement. The bank has also subsidized loans for the building of nuclear power plants in past years.

Tanker rates remain dull in Gulf area

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AFP) — More activity developed on the tanker market this week, with fixing out of Kharg Island by the Japanese a particular feature despite the lack of news regarding crude oil price reductions.

But, in view of the number of supertankers (VLCC's/ULCC's) sitting in the Gulf area — some 45 at the last count — there is little chance of any improvement in rates, shipbrokers said. The only region showing some improvement in tons was the Caribbean, where there was some good business.

In the Gulf area, Japanese charterers were fixing the large VLCC's (200,000 tons and over) out of Kharg and down to Oman, where the crude oil was transshipped into Japanese vessels for the onward journey.

Japanese crews are still refusing to go into the danger zone around Kharg. Other fixtures reported from this Iranian oil terminal included South Korean fixtures, northern Europe, and Spain. Observers said that refining could be taking place in Spain, since there was also a "clean" fixture from Castillon to Iran.

Indonesia and West Africa sprang back into life after several weeks of idleness.

The near-term prospect for continued producer-price-index disinflation is excellent," said Edward Yardeni, economist at Prudential-Bache Securities. "We still think that the decline in inflation is a structural phenomenon, not just a cyclical one."

With this array of upbeat news spread out before it, however, the stock market has

Wall Street

Stock mart takes economic upturn in stride

shown no great exuberance.

True, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials and most other leading market indicators have touched record highs this month. But investors have displayed nothing like the euphoria they seemed to feel last summer and fall. It has been more than a month since the New York Stock Exchange had a 100 million-share trading day.

In the past week, the Dow Jones industrials managed a 6.47 gain to 1,092.82. The NYSE's composite index rose .26 to 85.44, and the American Stock Exchange market value index was up 6.47 at 383.99. Big Board Volume averaged 79.23 million shares a day, against 85.47 million the week before.

The market's recent behavior testifies to the fact that investors are much more concerned with future prospects than with current events. As many analysts see it, the market did its celebrating over the present stirrings of recovery months ago, before the improvement became common knowledge.

Thus, if investors are going to bid stock prices still higher, they will apparently have to start anticipating some further pleasant surprises in the future that they don't sense at the moment.

Peking enjoys shipbuilding boom

Kong Pao, said a few months ago that China's shipbuilding industry was "gaining international recognition."

Feng Zhi, the director of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, said recently that between now and 1985, China intended to build three million tons worth of vessels, of which 900,000 tons would be for export. China's own needs have increased as a result of augmented trade with other countries.

The paper did not say how big the increase was, simply noting that output by value was 10 percent above the national plan target.

It said that China built 10 ships in 1982 totaling 216,800 tons, and three drilling platforms for foreign customers. It added that contracts were concluded at the close of last year for the construction of 20 vessels.

With the aim of boosting exports, the Bank of China recently announced that foreign customers could have credit facilities covering up to 80 percent of the purchase price, with interest at some nine percent.

The successes by China's shipyards stem largely from their competitive prices, the high quality of the ships and fast delivery times. Prices are 15 percent under those asked by Japanese yards, for example, and 10 percent below South Korea's.

Orders from abroad began rolling in during 1980, and the four main shipbuilding centers in China — Dalian and Tianjin in the north east, Shanghai in the east and Canton in the south east have subsequently provided one million tons of vessels.

A leading Hong Kong shipowner, Yue

That was roughly the message a few days ago from John Templeton, a widely-respected money manager, at the annual meeting of the mutual funds over which he presides. The bull market could have as much as three more years to run, he said. But in the nearer term, he added, a "correction" in which the Dow Jones industrials fall 100 points or more is a likely possibility.

As John W. Schulz at the investment management firm of BMI Capital pointed out in a recent commentary, there are plenty of fundamental worries confronting the markets. "What about the budget? Monetary policy? Recession and recovery? The 'Debt bomb'? Deflation? Inflation? Crude oil? Questions, and reasons for asking them, any one of which can curl the investor's toes."

For answers, Schulz suggested, one can weigh the conflicting opinions of all the experts, and still remain confused. "But," he said, "You can also look to the stock market, the broadest and most accurate opinion poll of them all."

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Sequel to U.K.'s move

Oil prices poised for a tumble

LONDON, Feb. 19 (R) — World crude oil prices set to a downward trend Saturday, prompted by Britain's proposal to cut its North Sea price and a reported Nigerian decision to match the reduction.

A British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) recommendation of a \$3 cut to \$30.50 a barrel put heavy pressure on other major oil producers to trim their rates. As anticipated, Norway swiftly matched the BNOC move and like Britain back-dated its cut to Feb. 1.

But an unexpected shock for traders came in industry reports from Lagos that Nigeria planned to cut its prices by up to \$5 to bring them into line with new North Sea rates.

Spot-free market trading remained stagnant as traders sought to confirm and then assess the effects of Friday's fast-moving developments on the oil front.

Some analysts said confirmation of a sizeable Nigerian cut could provoke an uncontrolled price slide in the coming week as world producers followed suit in order to protect their share of an already depressed market.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti predicted, before the long-awaited BNOC proposal was confirmed, that a British cut would be followed by other producers and could mark the start of a general price slide.

But he said his country would not drop its price. Venezuela would strictly follow OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) agreements.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Quoted at 6:30 p.m. Saturday	
	Cash	Transfer
Bahrain Dinar	9.16	9.15
Bangladesh Taka	14.20	14.30
Belgian Franc (1,000)	74.00	73.05
Canadian Dollar	2.83	2.83
Danish Krone (100)	144.00	143.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	130.60	130.10
Egyptian Pound	3.15	3.11
Eritrean Dirham (100)	93.75	93.75
French Franc (100)	50.95	50.73
Greek Drachma (1,000)	42.00	41.85
Indian Rupee (100)	34.79	34.79
Iraqi Dinar	5.80	5.80
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.20	25.00
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.30	14.87
Jordanian Dinar	9.77	9.74
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.88	11.84
Lebanese Lira (100)	87.00	86.48
Moroccan Dirham (100)	52.36	54.26
Pakistani Rupee (100)	28.10	26.93
Philippines Peso (100)	5.37	5.65
Qatari Rial (100)	95.00	94.70
Singapore Dollar (100)	167.00	167.00
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	26.88	26.88
Swiss Franc (100)	172.90	172.54
Syrian Lira (1,000)	62.00	61.60
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.15	75.15
Selling Price	Buying Price	
Gold kg.	56,300	56,100
10 Tolas bar	6560	6520
Ounce	1750	1720

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gdb St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

In the Gulf, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah was quoted as saying two unnamed OPEC producers now planned to sell their oil at \$30 a barrel, \$4 cheaper than the current OPEC market price.

Industry sources in Mexico, the world's fourth biggest oil producer, which faces big economic problems, said it would have to follow Britain and Norway in cutting oil prices.

Industry analysts said the \$3 cut in prices for North Sea light crude put particular strong pressure on Mexico, out an OPEC

Food crisis looms over Africa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — United States food surpluses will increase in the 1980s but the food situation will grow worse in some African and Latin American countries where population has been expanding faster than farm production, says a top U.S. Agriculture Department analyst.

The result, said John C. Dunmore, will be that more and more people in those poor countries will depend on food imports.

"I don't see how they can turn around," he said. "They have a lot to do to get back to where they were 10 years ago."

He did not name the countries, but Angola, Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua and Jamaica are among those where the number of citizens has been increasing faster than food production.

Dunmore is chief of the world analysis branch of the department's economic research service. He spoke Friday to the National Economists' Club.

He said world food output has nearly doubled in 30 years, and international trade in food has increased five times. He foresaw production continuing to grow, if less rapidly, while trade grows even faster.

Dunmore said his office has been trying to predict which poor countries are likely to improve their overall economic situation most in the rest of the century.

"Who are the South Koreans and Taiwanese?

BRIEFS

TOKYO (AFP) — Japanese makers of video tape recorders will fix the quotas of their exports to the European Economic Community soon, the head of Japan's Electro Industries Association, Tadao Sekimo, has said. Sekimo, who is also president of Nippon Electric, told newsmen that the quotas would be set on a company-by-company basis after the forthcoming meeting of the EEC council of ministers in Brussels.

TONON (AFP) — India and Turkey are soon to raise loans on the international capital markets, banking sources here said. India is to raise \$400 million over eight years for its Oil and Natural Gas Corporation. Turkey, which for several years has not had access to the markets because it was in arrears with repayment of debts, is seeking at least \$200 million over seven years to strengthen its monetary reserves.

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Friday severely censured the state-run passenger transport system, calling for speedy improvements in service and better "labor discipline." Pravda, apparently reacting to a flood of angry letters, said in a front-page editorial that its readers were attributing delays and bad service to the "weak sense of responsibility" of some leading transport officials.

PEKING (R) — China Saturday rejected Vietnamese charges that it was violating its sovereignty by allowing foreign companies to search for offshore oil in the disputed Beibu Gulf. The official New China News Agency warned Vietnam that if it obstructed the search for oil, it "should hear the responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom."

Cruzeiro devalued by 23 percent

BRASILIA, Feb. 19 (R) — Brazil, battling to keep up payments on its massive foreign debt, devalued the cruzeiro by 23 percent against the U.S. dollar.

Brazil's central bank announced the new rate as 380.50 cruzeiros to the dollar compared with 292.50 previously.

The country's last major devaluation was in December 1979 when the cruzeiro was also devalued by 23 percent.

Since then the central bank had been following a policy of small devaluations of between one and three percent at intervals of every 10 days to two weeks.

The announcement came as Brazil's economic leaders were still trying to put together a multibillion dollar loan package with the world's commercial banks to keep up payments on its foreign debt, estimated officially at around \$59 billion and the largest in the developing world.

Last year the government agreed to speed up the rate of devaluation of the cruzeiro as a condition for a three-year emergency loan of about \$4.9 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Dunmore saw the Soviet Union coming close to self-sufficiency in wheat in the later 1980s, but still dependent on the United States for grain to feed animals as Soviet leaders try to satisfy their citizens' appetite for meat.

Who are the South Koreans and Taiwanese?

BERUIT, Feb. 19 (R) — Libya, faced with falling revenue from oil, is slashing development spending and taking a wide range of austerity measures, according to budget details released by the official Libya news agency JANA Friday.

Libya's income from oil exports has been declining because it cannot sell its high-priced crude in the current oil glut. Its production is believed to have fallen below one million barrels per day compared to 1.8 million at the end of last year.

The General People's Congress, a form of parliament, approved a development budget for 1983 of 2.37 billion dinars (\$8 billion), down about nine percent on last year.

Western banks view Polish debt

WARSAW, Feb. 19 (AP) — Representatives of Western banks met last week with top Polish financial officials to discuss repayment and possible rescheduling of Poland's \$25 billion debt to the West.

Officials from the Bank of America International, the Banque Internationale de Paris, and Dresdner Bank of West Germany met Thursday with Kazimierz Glazewski, the new president of Poland's Bank Handlowy, which handles 90 percent of the nation's foreign debt repayment, banking sources said.

The Western bankers consulted Friday with Glazewski and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz, the official Polish news agency reported Saturday.

Financial Roundup

Dollar closes on mixed note

By J.H. Hammoud

JEDDAH, Feb. 19 (R) — The dollar closed relatively mixed on the Friday night New York markets. The release of the latest U.S. weekly money supply figures showing a rise of \$2.5 billion in the M1 series did not affect the markets since the rise was smaller than expected compared to the previous week's \$5.9 rise.

Still, with the money markets now debating whether the Federal Reserve Board is about to adopt a new change of direction concerning its monetary policy, the continual rises in the U.S. money supply figures is helping to keep Eurodollar rates stable.

In the bullion markets gold and silver prices closed on a mixed note with gold losing around \$3 - \$4 an ounce to close at \$505 levels. Dealers were generally optimistic that prices will remain above the \$500 an ounce barrier and they noted that there was less speculative trading over the weekend. Silver prices were generally offically at around \$59 billion and the largest in the developing world.

Later last year the government agreed to speed up the rate of devaluation of the cruzeiro as a condition for a three-year emergency loan of about \$4.9 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The New York markets saw the American currency close slightly higher against some of the leading currencies. The German mark, however, was bolstered by

Reagan seeks Caribbean plan approval

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, saying Caribbean nations are facing severe economic and political problems, asked Congress on Friday to approve his plan of tax and trade benefits for those countries.

These tasks would be burden enough for any nation, but they are also being forced to defend themselves against attempts by externally supported minorities to impose an alien, hostile and unworkable system upon them by force," he said.

"These challenges must be faced squarely. The alternative is further expansion of political violence from the extreme left and the extreme right, leading inevitably to further economic decline and more human suffering and dislocation."

Reagan also said the nations were burdened by deteriorating trade opportunities, mounting debts, and growing unemployment.

Indian trade team visits Pakistan

KARACHI, Feb. 19 (AP) — A 26-member trade delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) arrived here Friday from Bombay on a week-long official visit to Pakistan.

Led by the vice-president of FICCI A.K. Jais, the Indian businessmen will hold talks with Pakistani counterparts and explore possibilities of expanding trade in the private sector between India and Pakistan, the delegation sources said.

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By diffusing benefits of research

Technology assessment aids world peace

By Hajima Ito and Yujiro Ishida

MANILA (Depthnews) — Technology assessment is an evaluation technique which can optimize the products of research and development. It has been used thus far largely to meet the self-serving ambitions of technological industry.

In Japan, technology assessment (TA) is handled mainly by suppliers of new products. First, it is seen from the point of view of suppliers of new products already at the stage of market distribution. At this stage the aim is to assess the public's acceptability of a prototype or finished product.

Second, TA is seen from the point of view of technology system planners at the corporate or national level. This includes the assessment or review of existing technology. Ideally it compares existing with forthcoming technologies (for example, agricultural chemicals and high-rise apartment buildings).

TA can also be from the point of view probably of consumers. In reality, however, TA of this kind does not exist in Japan probably because of lack of sufficient technical knowledge on the part of the public. A fourth point of view would probably be that of scientists and engineers themselves.

As a matter of topical fact, TA interest in Japan shifted to problems of energy and other natural resources due to the oil crisis of 1973-74, reflecting industry's concern. Food and public health problems, on the other hand, have drawn little TA interest in spite of their urgency. Unevenness of the TA effort is attributable to the imbalance in the availability of funds between industry and welfare. We can readily perceive that the objects of

TA interest do not necessarily reflect the public's interest, accentuating the freedom and even autonomy with which science and technology continue to operate. Technology planning (or policy) has not developed hand in hand with science (or research policy).

As a result, technological evolution in recent years has been confined to a kind of assembly of existing specialized knowledge (to wit, the Apollo project in the United States). If both technical and scientific evolution are purposefully combined, the total technology system will be very different from the existing one. For example, Japanese technology experienced drastic conversion from military objectives to civil orientation, beginning in 1945. Today, Japan's technology faces another profound transformation from industry-for-consumption to an industry oriented toward human and environmental needs.

A major problem is how to define a detailed goal of technological change. Many targets for technological projects have been chosen using the criterion of technical effectiveness — to ensure further evolution within a given technological field. Projects were designed to sustain technology.

It is not engineers but politicians, economists and other leaders of public opinion who are responsible for this closed circuit; they have failed to recognize the social significance of technology, excluding technological elements from socio-economic planning. But the goals of scientific and technical development can be defined with the public's participation.

Today people are sufficiently well educated for this.

An expected barrier is that, in the academic community, there will undoubtedly be resistance to public participation — even if the area of planned science is but a small part of the whole spectrum of scientific activity. But in Japan, the openness of science and technology to the man in the street is already a fact in the fields of nuclear physics and system engineering. These initiatives may make possible, eventually, the total openness of science and technology. The participation of engineers in policy-making will stimulate politicians to take a more active interest in science and technology.

Another source of technology modification is the transfer of knowledge from highly industrialized to less developed areas. One of technology's major deficiencies lies in the imbalance of its development because of biased social preference. As this preference changes or diversifies, an economical means of response by science and technology is technology transfer.

Japan succeeded in transferring technological prowess from the military to the civil sectors between 1945 and 1950. The country's potential in electronics continued to shift from military experience in the needs of general industry during the 1950s and 1960s. Today, electronic technology is moving increasingly into the fields of medical electronics and educational technology.

Now that technology affects the whole world, TA must take into account the impact of technology on developing countries. The

monopoly of technology by a few developed countries could result in serious conflicts. The monopoly of colonies and their resources was a major cause of the two world wars.

Now that technology (derivative of the human brain) is an important resource, the struggle between nations having and not having this resource could become the major source of a future international conflict.

A number of countries have been making significant efforts to transfer technology to developing countries, but the results rarely have been successful. The major difficulty is to be found in the cultural differences attached to different technology systems. On the one hand, technology is universal. On the other it is deeply related to historical background and cultural development. As a consequence, technology developed in one venue can seldom be shifted to another. This condition emphasizes the serious need for new and appropriate technology, suitable to the needs of development.

The same argument applies to imbalance in applied information between urban and rural areas. Today's urbanization is a kind of applied information (or know-how) and much technical research and development sprouts in the urban setting. But the technology developed in cities and towns to help solve rural problems (like medical electronics systems) is not necessarily suited to implementation in rural districts.

Needless to add, technology developed to solve largely urban problems (computer-controlled personal transit) is not necessarily applicable to the needs of the countryside.

HOW TO BE A GOOD VISITOR?

By Peter J. Steinckron M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steinckron: Never having been sick, I never paid much attention to the visitor problem. But being the victim of friends who almost killed me with kindness, I now realize that well-meaning visitors can sometimes prevent normal convalescence. I had a serious intestinal operation with complications. This sapped my energy. But what increased my fatigue was prolonged visits from well-meaning visitors. They stayed too long, talked too much and expected me to be a good host on days when I felt sick enough to die. I've spoken to several of my recently sick friends about it, and they too complained that too much visiting kept down their recovery. I confess it's quite lonely during illness, but when the room is filled with constant chattering, you pray for being alone again. Didn't you have a column on visiting some years ago, Dr. Steinckron? If you haven't lately, I think many persons would be extremely thankful if you wrote about visiting again. — Mr. Y.

Dear Mr. Y.: I don't have the column handy. However, here are some important, similar suggestions on how to be a good visitor:

1) When visiting the patient in the hospital, respect the NO VISITORS sign. Don't barge in past the nurse with excuses.

2) If you are allowed to visit, don't stay too long. Ten or fifteen minutes should be adequate. Don't say, "I must be leaving," then remain for hours. Leave on schedule.

3) Don't smoke, even if the kindly patient says it's okay. Think of how much willpower it takes for him to forego cigarettes. Smoke is as tempting to him as a bone to a puppy even though it's interfering with his breathing.

4) Be cheerful. Don't discuss the terrible foreign situation and the imminent possibility of nuclear war.

5) Don't downgrade the patient's doctor by a lifted eyebrow or other subtle methods. Anything that lowers the slowly improving patient's confidence is detrimental to recovery.

6) Be optimistic. Talk with the patient about his plans after he leaves the hospital. This makes him feel he is still a part of the living community.

Follow these suggestions and you will have learned the basic rules on how to be a good visitor.

MEDICALETES

(Replies to and from readers)

For Mr. W.: I can only guess at the latest treatment for an attack of coronary disease. Perhaps you've been referring to the use of "streptokinase" — an infusion into a blocked artery after onset of the heart attack. It dissolves the blood clot and reduces damage to the heart. It is still under clinical investigation.

(Tomorrow: A bypass operation)

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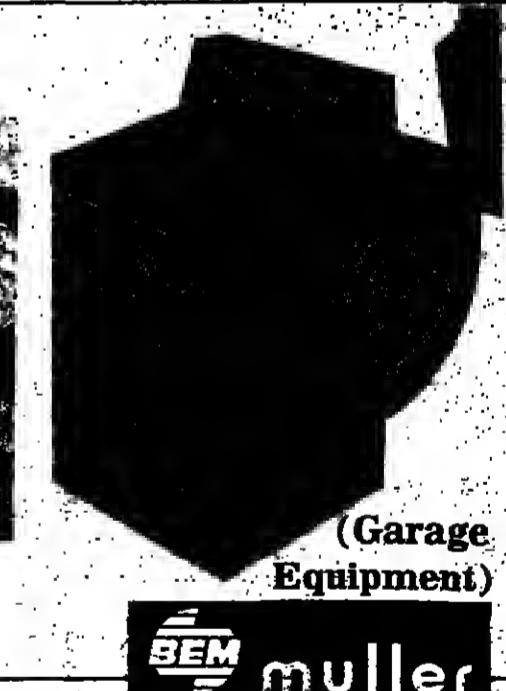
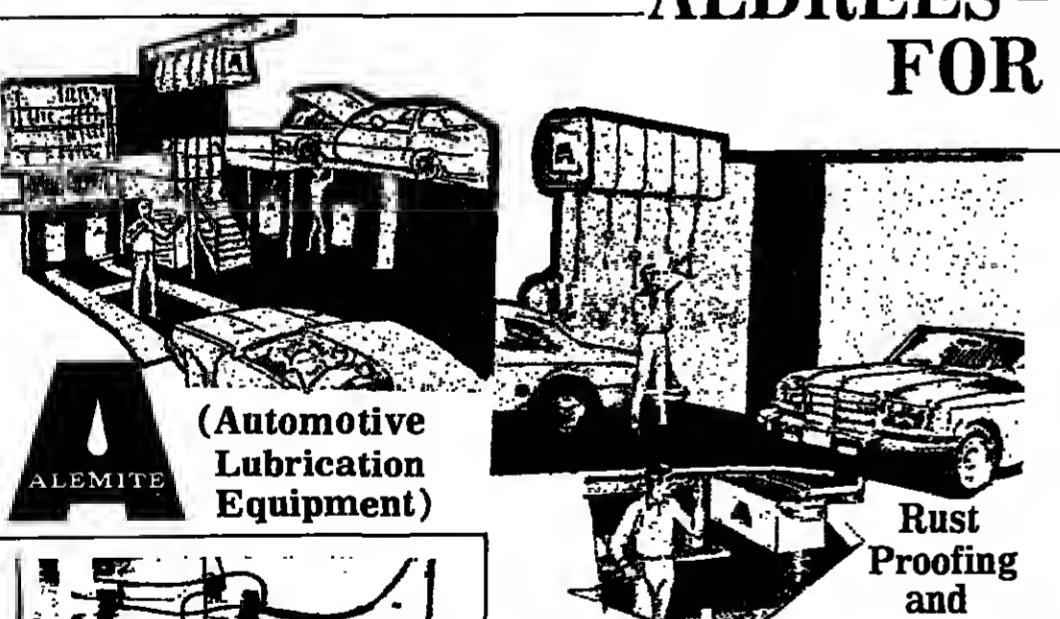


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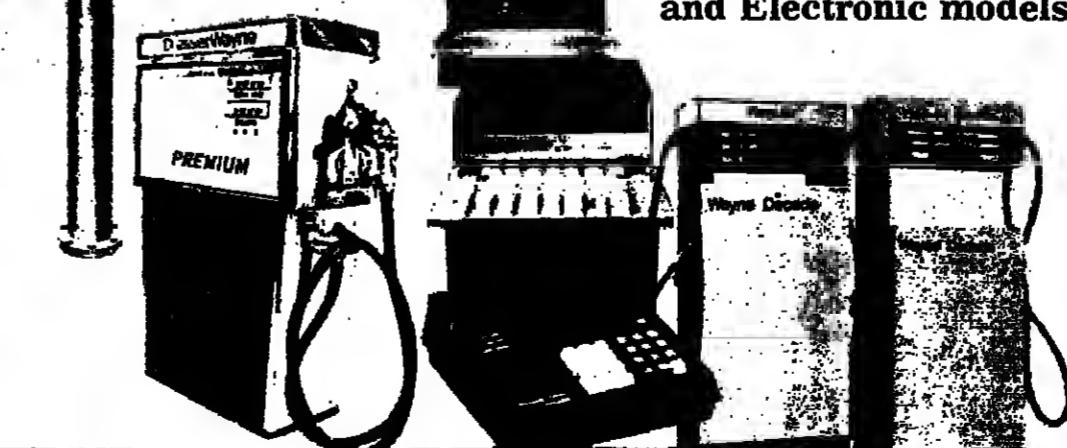
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Family budgets get upset

Price spiral makes life difficult for Asian families

By Paul Icamina

MANILA (Depthnews) — A Sri Lankan family finds a television set a necessity for their daughter's knowledge of English, which is a must for a good job. Even if the TV set is bought on loan.

"All I want is a cinema ticket for me and my wife once a month, enough rice and wheat, some cooking oil and milk for my child," says a slum-dweller in New Delhi.

Mrs. Rimawati in Jakarta is satisfied with her fitness and birth control, while Sainju of Kathmandu never imagined a drought will double rice prices this year. "It has never happened in my life," he says.

Everywhere in Asia, inflation has never meant a double-figure statistic on an upward-curving table. It has always meant the gut-wrenching realities of everyday life — a little less meat on the table, a child's education probably postponed for a year, the good things in life for which money always seems barely enough.

Depthnews has taken quick glimpses on what the economists have always gloated upon but never ate. The following reports indicate how Asian families are coping — or are trying to cope — with these hard times:

"I promised to buy a bike for my son last year when its price was 800 rupees (\$55). I could not keep it because the price has now gone up to 1,200 rupees (\$80)," Sunder Sainju told Depthnews correspondent Aditya Man Shrestha in Nepal.

It has led to family tension and Sainju's college-going lad finds it a ready-made pretext to defy his parents. Mrs. Sainju blames her husband for promising what he was not sure of fulfilling. But Sainju defends him by forward a well planned saving scheme for financing the bike.

What went wrong? Sainju says: "I had planned to save the money from my overtime work at my office, which I actually did. But the saving could not be saved for the bike because the rice price went up so much that the extra money I had made had to be spent in the rice procurement." How could I imagine that there would be drought this year and the price of rice would double within a year? It has never happened in my life."

What surprised Sainju did surprise many other people. "The wisest man is he who spends his money today," says a housewife, Mrs. Rijal. "When you go buy the same stuff tomorrow, it would cost more."

But like Sainju, people find it hard to buy now because there's no money to spare. A housewife in her late 20s, Mrs. Rijal is showing signs of fatigue. "I thought life would be fun when I got married 10 years ago. But now

there is fun in watching the children making fun. Now I don't live for myself, I live for my children," she says. "But to keep the children happy is also getting difficult. The school fees are going so high and the house rent is soaring."

Mrs. Rijal keeps mum when asked where she gets the extra money to make ends meet. "You know how people in the government make it. I don't need to tell you," she said, meaning corruption which has become routine only differing in degrees.

Still, Mrs. Rijal is optimistic her husband will be transferred to the customs office, or the tax office, or the excise duty office. If he gets it, they plan to build a small house next year on land they inherited from his parents.

From India Prakash Chandra reports that television antennas are sprouting up in the slums of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Here are where the stooc-cutters brick-layers and skilled workers live. Ironically, they seem to enjoy their life a little more, and they have limited ambitions. They earn less than \$3 a day, more often it is \$2 or even \$1 or 50 U.S. cents. They live in a shack, eat rice and pulses with potatoes and curry. They make do with a couple of shirts, trousers and saris.

Says Raghu Nath, a 30-year-old electrician: "All I want is a cinema ticket for me and my wife once a month, enough rice and wheat in the house, some cooking oil and milk for my child."

If given a better income, Raghu would also like to own a TV set. Slum-dwellers have the habit of sending their children, some below 15 years of age, to work as house cleaners or kitchen help. And sometimes the whole family can earn up to \$100 a month, and have electric fans and TV sets, although refrigerators are considered unnecessary.

The middle-class also has to contend with status symbols like television and kitchen utensils. And like the Sharmas, a New Delhi family, they buy the electronic goods from loans. S.K. Sharma's advice: "Invest wisely. Put your money in the career of children and let them save money for the future. The past generation of joint families or extended ones is already over. Now each family has to fend for itself."

Sharma takes home a salary of \$120 a month after paying taxes, his provident fund and other dues. His wife Sarla, 28, has to make do with rice, vegetable and pulses. Meat and chicken are out of the question. The two children live on clothes passed on by older cousins. "The problem is that," laments Sarla, "even giving the children a good breakfast of eggs, milk and cornflakes can be expensive and cut a considerable hole in our budget."



DELHI ROAD WORKER: Life in India can be hard. Many women work for long hours with little reward. Their earnings range between \$2 and 50 U.S. cents. Human rights groups are putting pressure on the Indian government to improve the working conditions of unskilled labor and crack down on the exploitation and inhuman treatment of working women. Seen here is a road worker in Delhi. The picture tells its own story.

the bonanza ended last November when the sister went back to get married and never left the country again. Since then, the family has been living from loan to loan. Kusuma, a typist, and her husband Amarasena, a government clerk, both earn about 2,600 rupees (\$145) a month. It is an income which 10 or 15 years ago would have placed them in the more affluent bracket. But inflation, quite beyond their expectations, has caught up.

Kusuma keeps "milking" the family earnings to meet the food bill, educational expenses for their three daughters, and occasional medical bills. She takes the loans on her salary, leaving her husband to bring home his pay packet to run the family. She has taken all manners of loans — provident fund loans, distress loans, salary advances — that more than three-quarters of her salary goes back to pay them. She even had to pawn her jewelry.

Then why — with all the loans — the refrigerator and television set also bought with a loan? She explains that the refrigerator is not a luxury but a necessity for working parents. They are keen to have a TV set because it will improve their daughter's knowledge of English so necessary for a good future.

To people of Vijay Kumar's class, India has little future for their children. "I don't want my son to slog as I did in my early years, I want him to live well and marry when he wants to. I wonder if this country has a very bright future for the middle class," Kumar says. "Only politicians thrive with their black money and under-the-counter deals."

From Sri Lanka, Mallika Wanigasundara writes on the plight of one family. The Middle East used to be a great help, a sister sending quite a bit of money to tide them over. But

now the economic situation has changed and the family is struggling.

As a consequence, Belize turned its back on its Spanish-speaking neighbors. "For years, the only thing we had in common with Central America was geography," said a civil servant. "We just did not feel Central American, and many here still don't." Their feelings were reflected by a recent advertisement in the independent weekly newspaper *Mandalay Weekly* in bold, black print: "It's high time for African history to be taught in Belize schools."

But the cold realities of geography — Belize is wedged between Guatemala and Mexico, with a 280-km Caribbean coastline — can no longer be denied even by the staunchest defenders of their country's unusual heritage. Estimates of the number of Belizeans living outside the country range from 40,000 to 150,000. Since El Salvador's problems flared into civil war three years ago,

between 5,000 and 7,000 Salvadorans have sought refuge here.

The figures are enormous for a country with a population of only 140,000, scattered over an area slightly larger than El Salvador which has 4.5 million people.

"Most of the emigrants are black," a government official said. "They have little problem fitting into the United States, where they enjoy a higher standard of living than we can offer." Britain, which granted Belize full independence in September 1981, left an education system which resulted in a literacy rate of more than 90 percent — higher than any other country in Central America. "That makes it relatively easy for Belizeans to find jobs abroad," the official added.

The government is so alarmed by the shift in the ethnic balance that it is considering accepting several thousand Haitians now living as illegal immigrants in the United States.

job. Besides, the TV is their only form of entertainment.

But there is a bright spot. They pay a very low assessed rent of 32 rupees (\$2) per month and details are being worked out for them to buy the house on rent purchase. But already, Amerasena is toying with the idea of moving to another part of Sri Lanka because it will bring more money.

Times are hard in Bangladesh, reports *Alamgir Hussain*, that Shafiq and his family had to move from their three-room flat to a two-room tin house. Shafiq cannot make both ends meet after paying the house rent and had to make his wife work to help the family out.

While Shafiq had a few promotions in the last decade, his standard of living has declined. Before he had two housemaids — one to cook, another to look after the babies. But now he cannot afford a single one, mainly because he had to feed the extra mouth also. But still he was forced to take one maid because both parents now work.

Everyday means which his family always bad a few years back is now unthinkable. While before they never ate leftover rice or curry, now the rice of the previous night is fried for breakfast. Before, the clothes which children outgrew were given to the poor. Now they are handed down to younger children, or passed on to other relatives.

The children used to go to school by rickshaw, but the daily fare has become too expensive. Now they go by bus. Shafiq's 12-year-old son cannot remember having a big whole fish for meal. He buys fish when they are cheaper and dries them for the off-season when fish is scarce and expensive.

He says they have forgotten the meaning of entertainment. "The only entertainment we have is the TV, or we take the children to the park," he says. "Sometimes I want to entertain friends but the thought shivers me because we have often guests from our village whom we have to entertain. After that we have nothing left. Sometimes we even have to borrow money to entertain relatives."

"The natural gas has saved us," Shafiq sighs. "It is much cheaper than kerosene oil or wood which we used before for cooking. He also thinks he is lucky since all his three children are grown up and are going to school.

Meanwhile, Warief Djajanto has this report from Jakarta: The dilapidated wooden frame bouse — 8 by 4 meters — stands on a small alley in the low income Gang Kober area of east Jakarta. The house belongs to a relative.

A plastic dining table that doubles as an ironing board, no chairs, and two iron beds with mattresses make up the furniture in the single-room house. Kerosene lamps make do instead of electric lights. Water comes from a nearby well. Yet Mrs. Rinawati, 40, seems content living there with her blacksmith husband and three of her four children. Perhaps, her being a practitioner of family-planning makes Mrs. Rinawati feel untroubled.

She has four children. The first is a son, 21; the rest are girls age 19, 12 and 9. Mrs. Rinawati has been a consistent family planner for seven years, although she was afraid of it when she had two children. "Many people told me my husband won't be satisfied," she recalls.

But when child number four came along, she realized that that was the limit considering her husband's meager earnings. Her first two children now work. The son lives separately and runs a small foodstore nearby where Mrs. Rinawati also helps out. Her first daughter works at a supermarket. The two youngest go to school.

Mrs. Rinawati is thrifty. She can turn her husband's daily earning of 1,000 rupiahs (\$1.60) into something to feed her family.

Uganda tries to throw off embattled past

By Andrew Hill

KAMPALA (R) — The rough at the 14th hole of the Kampala golf course deserves more caution than usual — an unexploded grenade is thought to be in the bushes.

There is another danger, fully visible and of the rocket-propelled variety, at the 16th tee. "Its nose is buried in the ground and no-one will touch it," said a club member. Such reminders of Uganda's embattled past are everywhere, but life goes on and has returned to something like normality. The only thing that keeps devotees of golf from the capital's beautiful suburban course is the rain.

The city center still bears the scars of the war that ended Idi Amin's regime when a combined force of Ugandan exiles and Tanzanian troops chased him from the country in 1979. Rows of gutted shops, their roofs caved-in and metal infrastructure rusting at crazy angles, line the main streets. There are potholes big enough to park a car in.

But for a visitor returning after more than a year, Kampala today gives the impression of a city which is throwing off its past for a more prosperous and hopeful future.

Uganda is a very fertile country and food is abundant. What is remarkable today is the number of goods in the shops and busy markets which were unavailable not long ago. They include basic commodities such as sugar and soap. For the wealthy, there are two new supermarkets stocked with all sorts of imported food, and even video recorders. By day, Kampala bustles to a rhythm more common in the steamy capitals of West Africa than in the staid and Anglicized capitals of East Africa.

Two years ago, after President Milton Obote's government took office, only soldiers, criminals or innocents would walk the streets at night because of gunfights between security forces and suspected anti-government guerrillas. But shots are rarely heard these days. Most of the fighting is being waged in the countryside, diplomats said.

The improvement in the economy and security has paved the way for thriving business at a place known to all residents as "the cement." This is a row of 20 shops and businesses is brisk from five in the afternoon until late at night. Its name comes from a cement strip, "Kisemente" in the local language, which runs outside the shops and houses market stalls.

Here one can rub shoulders with civil servants, Asians who were kicked out by Idi Amin in 1972 and are now being invited to return by the government, senior soldiers and businessmen.

Stewards of beef, kidney, kababs and fish are offered to clients sitting on wooden forms by small boys wearing T-shirts bearing a government slogan: "Uganda, come together."

"And this is one of the few places where Ugandans do come together. Every tribe has its own club here. Everyone comes and there is no trouble," said one Kampala resident.

Even so, about eight months ago, a member of the opposition Democratic Party was shot dead at one of the clubs by unknown gunmen, but it has not deterred business at "the Cement."

It is, however, a reminder of the continuing security problem Uganda faces. "The only place you can compare Uganda with accurately is Northern Ireland," Western diplomat said. There are other reminders. Along the main street are rows of wooden "no-parking" signs placed there since guerrillas launched a series of car bomb attacks in July.

Goods cost so much — a box of tissues is 75 shillings — that a visitor needs to carry thick wads of money.

Ethnic balance tilts as English-speaking blacks leave Belize

By Bend Debusmann

BELIZE CITY, (R) — Belize is beginning to lose its identity as Central America's once predominantly black, English-speaking nation.

Its unique position is being threatened by an ethnic shift the leaders of this newly independent country view with almost as much concern as a long-standing claim to Belizean territory by neighboring Guatemala. "To put it in a nutshell, what's happening here is that English-speaking, relatively well-educated

blacks are moving out and people of Indian or mixed descent are moving in. It is a demographic time bomb," said a Western diplomat.

Belize's ethnic mix has traditionally been made up by descendants of the Maya Indians, Mestizos of mixed Indian and Spanish descent, and two black groups, the Garifuna and the Creole. Garifuna is a race that emerged when escaped slaves intermarried with the inhabitants of the eastern Caribbean, chiefly the islanders of St. Vincent. "Creole" is used here to denote descendants of the African slaves brought by British settlers. Creole has

been the dominant culture in Belize for more than a century.

The figures are enormous for a country with a population of only 140,000, scattered over an area slightly larger than El Salvador which has 4.5 million people.

"Most of the emigrants are black," a government official said. "They have little problem fitting into the United States, where they enjoy a higher standard of living than we can offer." Britain, which granted Belize full independence in September 1981, left an education system which resulted in a literacy rate of more than 90 percent — higher than any other country in Central America. "That makes it relatively easy for Belizeans to find jobs abroad," the official added.

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TANTALUM BONDING METHOD

It is based upon the foreign application Serial No. 381,830 filed on 24th May 1982, in United States of America, in the name of Francis R. Varress, of 258 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Ambler, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania 19002, U.S.A., engineer and U.S. citizen.

Abstract of the Invention: A method of joining tantalum to a non-refractory material includes the steps of bonding a tantalum layer to a Kovar substrate by brazing in an inert atmosphere whereby Inclusion as an intermediate braze material is elevated to its liquidus temperature followed by a slow cooling of approximately 380/hr. to below its solidus temperature to minimize distortion of the bond there-between. The method is particularly useful in the manufacture of pressure transducers with tantalum diaphragms.

The said Owners claim all rights in respect of the above Invention and will take all legal steps against any Person, Firm or Corporation infringing their rights in the said Invention in SAUDI ARABIA.

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PROCESS FOR PRODUCING TERT. BUTYL ALKYL ETHERS IN THE PRESENCE OF BUTADIENE

It is based upon the Italian Patent Application No. 20122A/82 filed on March 12, 1982 in the name of ASSORENTI.

The Inventors are: Francesco ANCILLOTTI (Chemist of Italian nationality) residing at S. DONATO MILANESE (Milan-Italy) Via Fermi 14/C; Ermanno PESCAROLLO (Chemist of Italian nationality residing in MILAN (Italy) Via Spezia 45.

Abstract of the Invention: In producing tert. butyl alkyl ethers starting from a hydrocarbon feedstock containing butadiene in addition to isobutene, the increase in the pressure drops through the etherification reactors due to the butadiene is eliminated by feeding the reactants from the bottom upwards.

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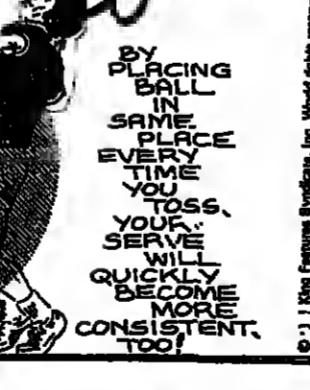
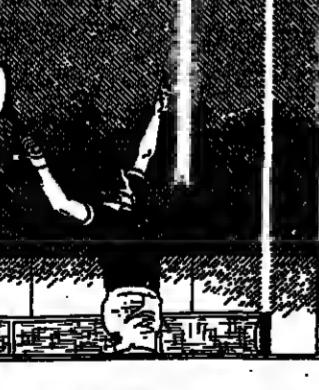
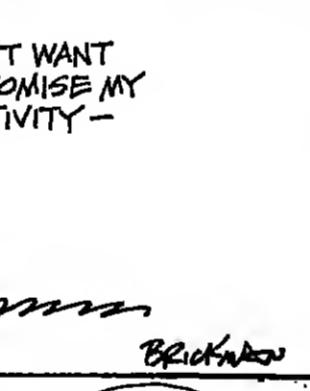
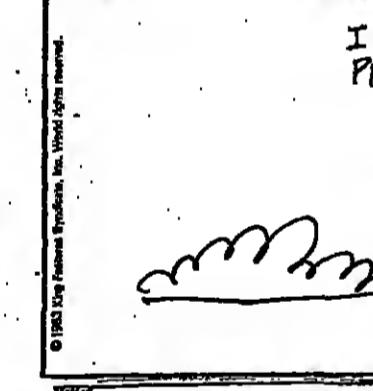
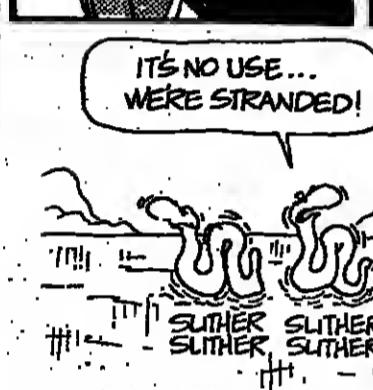
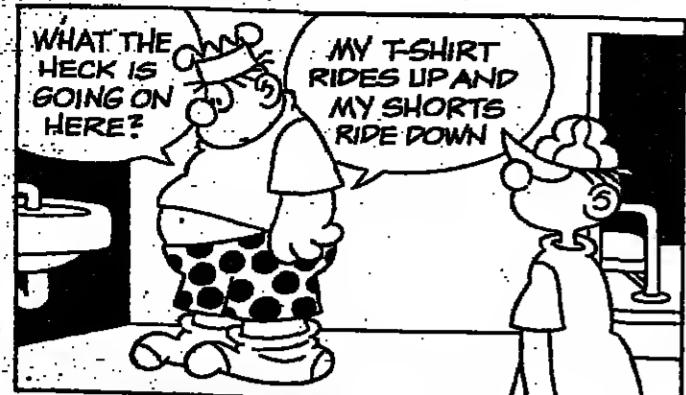
REGIONAL SERVICE MANAGERS

Applicants must have a proven technical and administrative management record with in-depth knowledge of parts and inventory control. While emphasis is placed on technical ability, the applicant must also have a forceful personality with strong motivation for selling service, and expanding present operations. Replies, accompanied by full career details should be sent to:

The Personnel Manager,
P.O. Box 78, Jeddah.

(Applications to be dated not later than March 4th).

BETTE BAILY



results regarding a career matter. A close tie may not be in the mood for company.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Loved ones may object to a career plan, though news from afar is stimulating. Romance and travel combine to your advantage.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Begin new projects, but watch spending. Avoid dubious investment schemes.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Some responsibilities arise regarding a child or loved one. Otherwise, you'll have a happy time mingling with others.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

A loved one will be disappointed if you opt for privacy instead of togetherness. Children too seek your company.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Brush up on your creative skills. Local trips afford great satisfaction. Don't insist on your own way with a family member.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Though romance looks promising, you'll have mixed

Get a step ahead of the competition. Morning hours are good for working on a project. Later, partners may be under strain.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Hobbies and creative pursuits delight you. Romance is a definite plus, but you should avoid worrying about a work concern.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Shop now for department store specials. Too much company will agitate a family member. Children may require special attention.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Brush up on your creative skills. Local trips afford great satisfaction. Don't insist on your own way with a family member.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20)

Join friends in their activities, but watch arguments about money. You're popular, and your love life continues to blossom.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Though romance looks promising, you'll have mixed

arab news

DENNIS the MENACE



"THOSE COMMERCIALS ON THE 'SUNRISE CINEMA' SURE MAKE A GUY HUNGRY!"

arab news Calendar

TV Programs

Saudi Arabia

Morning 7:30 Special News

8:30 Sports/Ringer

9:21 Dallas/Second Thoughts

10:30 News

11:15 Arabic Film

12:00 Closedown

Bahrain Channel 4

4:00 Opening, Quran

4:20 Religious Talk

4:25 Program Preview

4:30 Cartoons

6:00 Religious Programs

6:45 Arabic News

7:00 Arabic Series

8:00 Arabic News

9:00 Songs

9:30 Arabic Program

10:00 Local Programs

Bahrain Channel 5

6:00 Children's Show

6:30 Saturday Your

7:00 Sunday Your

7:30 News

8:30 News of London

8:50 Rockford Files

9:40 Centennial, followed by News Summary

Dubai Channel 10

4:00 Holy Quran

4:15 Religious Talk

4:30 Cartoons

5:00 Arabic Programs

6:00 Daily Arabic Series

6:30 Huckleberry Finn

7:00 News

7:30 Pay

8:00 News of London

8:50 Rockford Files

9:40 Centennial, followed by News Summary

Qatar

5:00 Holy Quran

6:15 Cartoons

6:30 Educational Programs

7:25 News

8:30 Television

9:00 World News

9:30 Press Report

9:45 Today's Micro

10:15 Zone

11:00 Bellamy

Radio Ryadith

Riyadh AM 1224 KHz

FM 96 MHz

MW 245.90 Meters

Dammam AM 1090 KHz

Sunday

1:00 Holy Quran

1:15 Dictionary of Islam

1:25 Variety

1:45 Economic World

1:55 Those were the Days

2:00 30 Minute Theater

2:00 News

2:30 York Writers

3:30 Don't Miss That

3:45 Book Club

4:00 Classroom

4:30 Holy Quran

5:00 Gems of Guidance

5:10 Call the Tune

5:30 Radio Magazine

9:30 News

9:45 Forum

10:00 World News

10:30 News

11:00 Closedown

Bahrain Channel 4

4:00 Children's Show

6:30 Saturday Your

7:00 Sunday Your

7:30 News

8:00 Arabic News

9:00 Songs

9:30 Arabic Program

10:00 Local Programs

Bahrain Channel 5

6:00 Children's Show

6:30 Saturday Your

7:00 Sunday Your

7:30 News

8:00 Arabic News

9:00 Songs

9:30 Arabic Program

10:00 Local Programs

Bahrain Channel 6

6:00 Children's Show

6:30 Saturday Your

7:00 Sunday Your

7:30 News

8:00 Arabic News

9:00 Songs

9:30 Arabic Program

10:00 Local Programs

Bahrain Channel 7

ABT BINEX

AL-KHOBAR (HO)
TEL: (03) 944 4980
TELEX: 670354 SABUT SJ

DAMMAM (WAREHOUSE)
TEL: (03) 857 2080.

JUBAIL
TEL: (03) 361 2121

RIYADH
TEL: (01) 478 6160/9323
TELEX: 203106 BREXRD SJ

JEDDAH
TEL: (02) 651 9524
(02) 651 9764
TELEX: 402393 BINEX SJ

YANBU
TEL: (04) 322 8088
TELEX: 451160 YANBNX SJ

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S. Africa, Angola to discuss Namibia

LISBON, Feb. 19 (AP) — The Marxist government of Angola has agreed to meet face-to-face for a second time with ministers of white-ruled South Africa to negotiate an independence settlement for Southwest Africa or Namibia.

In a dispatch from the capital, Luanda, Saturday, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, said government officials had agreed for ministerial-level negotiating teams from the two enemy nations to meet and discuss security along their borders with Namibia and a United Nations resolution calling for Namibian independence. The report made no mention of a time or place for the meeting.

Angop's report was the first official acknowledgement from the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that second round of talks is in preparation.

The first landmark meeting took place Dec. 7 on the Cape Verde Islands off the West African coast.

In Cape Town, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said Friday the fresh talks would also be held in Cape Verde some time next week.

Informal sources in Lisbon have marked the most probable dates for the negotiations as Feb. 25 and 26.

Black nationalists in Namibia have waged a 17-year guerrilla war to win independence from South Africa. South Africa's armed forces have launched persistent attacks into southern Angola in pursuit of the nationalists.

The Pretoria government, backed by the United States, has pressed for a simultaneous withdrawal of an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola with its own pull-out from Namibia.

Philippines woos bishops

MANILA, Feb. 19 (AFP) — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos Saturday publicly invited the Roman Catholic hierarchy for a "more vigorous dialogue."

A presidential palace spokesman said Marcos is asking the influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) led by Antonio Mabutas, to meet him and his cabinet "as soon as possible." The meeting would take up the prelates' "participation in the common effort to promote the socio-economic uplift of the people," a palace statement said. An eight-page CBCP pastoral, which forcefully states the bishops' stand on "conflicting issues that today threaten to ruin us as a people," will be read from pulpits Sunday.

It strongly criticizes the Marcos government for injustice, corruption, the "murder and torture" of dissidents, "suppression" of the press, the "militarization" of the country and other "aspects of the current political system that invite the dissent of the ordinary citizen" and push people to insurgency.

The unprecedented CBCP statement stressed "the need to dialogue for peace" as "today in the Philippines we live in deep conflicts, in the all too glaring absence of peace."

"The government has no quarrel whatsoever with the church except those elements involved with certain godless ideologies which pose a threat to the security of the state," the president was quoted by the palace statement as saying.

He was referring to militant priests and nuns, accused of joining or supporting the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA), who are disowned by the bishops themselves in their pastoral.

Marcos has directed his entire cabinet to "draw up specific socio-economic programs which would incorporate the participation of all segments of society, including the church sectors and the laity," said the statement.

The president is asking the church to assist in such socio-economic programs as the promotion of small-and medium-scale industries, settlement of agrarian conflicts, resettlement of urban squatters, preventive medicine and nutrition, the statement added.

In their pastoral, the bishops question certain "key developmental priorities" of the Marcos government and emphasis on tourist projects while the number of poor Filipinos grows daily.

The CBCP has yet to issue a response to Marcos' invitation.



TRADITIONAL TRANSPORT: A fuel shortage is driving Finnish soldiers back to their traditional means of transport — skis. An army spokesman said recently that the existing gasoline allocations were insufficient to keep the 4,000 vehicles going.

Bushfires toll rises to 71

Australians act to prevent looting

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 19 (AP) — The discovery of another charred body Saturday brought to 71 the death toll in the bushfires which swept southeastern Australia since Wednesday.

This equaled the worst previous fire, the so-called Black Friday of 1939.

The body was found in the blackened Dandenong ranges near the town of Cockatoo which was wiped out by the fire storms. At least 29 persons are known to have died in the Cockatoo area.

As the grim hunt for more bodies went on, Victorian and South Australian police set up patrols to prevent looting of abandoned homes. Police were turning back sightseers who had been hampering relief operations.

"All major roads have been blocked and sightseers will be turned away," Chief Superintendent Ron Plant said.

Plant said investigations suggested that many of the fires may have been deliberately lit, a view also held by police in south

Victoria. Police Minister Race Matthews warned that if the winds changed to the north there was potential danger for a repeat of

Wednesday's destruction.

Saturday's mild weather with gentle southeasterly winds gave the state a respite from the 42 degrees Celsius (108 F) and 100-kilometer winds that fanned the fires on Wednesday.

Red Cross and other welfare agencies Saturday were caring for the homeless families, most of whom lost everything in the fires.

In Victoria, 5,000 persons have registered for aid out of an estimated 9,000 who were evacuated and about 1,000 persons were listed as homeless in south Australia.

The Victorian government has also issued an appeal to Australian farmers, already hard-pressed by the worst drought in history, to donate fodder for starving cattle.

The state agriculture department said there were an estimated 30,000 heads of cattle without fodder. More than 200,000 animals died in the fires.

Yuri Andropov emerges undisputed boss

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AFP) — It is only three months since Yuri Andropov came to power in one of the most apparently untroubled changes of leadership in Soviet history and already he has managed to establish himself as the undisputed new boss of the Kremlin.

Although he has not yet acquired the title of president, which his predecessor Leonid Brezhnev held in addition to the post of Communist Party secretary, Andropov has already given ample proof to his people and the outside world that he has the stature and influence to lead the Soviet Union.

Thus, the new wind blowing in Soviet foreign policy has caught Western leaders by surprise, and left them somewhat shaken in the face of an avalanche of Soviet peace proposals and other apparent gestures of good will.

These included a proposed reduction of 25 percent in strategic arms and a decrease in the number of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe to 162 — equaling the combined number of such weapons held by France and Britain — along with proposals for a non-aggression pact and a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe.

These overtures seem to have partly achieved their goal. In Europe, public opinion has become increasingly responsive to calls for disarmament. This year will be crucial for the future of disarmament in Europe. If the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons fail, Europe is only a few months away from the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles.

Western experts agree that Soviet foreign policy has scored a valuable point in raising a debate in the West over U.S. arms policy.

If it has only taken Yuri Andropov three months to establish himself as an international figure to contend with, it has not taken any longer to make his presence felt at the summit between the two leaders.

He has stood by the promises he made on Nov. 22 when he gave his first speech to the members of the Supreme Soviet.

Andropov's avowed No. 1 priority was to get the Soviet economy back on its feet. He is tackling the problem on three fronts — absenteeism, productivity and consumer spending.

He is not afraid to use force to persuade workers to toe the line. The machinery of repression and system of police surveillance are already in place. Work places are subject to tighter controls, sanctions imposed on "bad workers" and heavier penalties face "parasites," who risk ending up in labor camps. For the generation which remembers the brutal reign of Josef Stalin, these measures are uncomfortably familiar.

POLICE

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